REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,071.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	,, 0 8
Third do.	,, 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Each succeeding line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Colombo	28
,, Ratnagheree	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20	,, Tuticorin	Jan. 1875.
,, Goa	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Carwar	21	,, Madras	3
,, Mangalore	22	,, Coconada	5
,, Cannanore	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Calingapatam	7
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	9
,, Alleppy	25	Arrives at CALCUTTA	10
,, Tuticorin	27		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands, India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Inducements for Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. M'Intyre, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	9
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwadur	28	,, Fao	7
,, Muscat	29	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bahrein	31	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	31	,, Gwadur	19
,, Fao	Jan 2	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	25
Arrive at BUSHIRE	3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st December 1874, at 2 P.M., for Cargo at have sold Foreorder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Peard, will leave on FRIDAY, the 18th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of BOWJEE POOROHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneekchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	by Steamer from Brindisi.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,504 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and punctually makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. KING ARTHUR are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to T-KE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. DELHI	2,178	400	Dec.	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	,,	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,924	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,609	450	,,	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,725	450	,,	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, 2,245 tons and 400 H. P., Captain E. J. Eyre, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,599 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 500
Do. Malta	,, 400
Do. Liverpool	,, 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer,

"KING ARTHUR,"

Lieut. Somerset Johnstone, R. N., Commander, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,500 Tons, 400 Horse Power, built under Special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 1-4 January 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo street, No. 13,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloth, madapollams, jaconets, muslins, drills, chintz, &c.

A variety of sundries consisting of an invoice of perfumery, scented cakes of soaps, gilt mother o'pearl, ivory, and other fancy buttons, briarwood pipes with ambermouth pieces, hubble bubbles, towels, socks and stockings, handkerchiefs, stationery, spare white, blue, and green bordered table dessert and soup plates, wine and water tumblers, oil burners, Gentlemen's and Ladies boots and shoes, Chinese Cabinet, &c., &c.

Blackwood carved furniture, comprising of pier tables, sideboard, chiffoniers, cupboards, clothes press, clock brackets, glass book cases, ice box, bathing tubs, punkas, &c., &c.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE, &c.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room No. 13 Apollo Street, the following consignment of Marble from Italy, viz. :—

Tazzas.
Vases.
Columns,
Slabs and Tiles.
Steps.
Balusters.
And a large bath 5 feet by 2 feet all of the best Sicilian marble. Many of the articles are eminently suitable for adorning Rajah's places, gardens and terraces.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

The property of a gentleman left for England :—A Rosewood, Full-boxed Cottage Piano by Hopp, made for one of the Princes. Rs. 500

A pair of Bay Australian Horses, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800. To be seen at 2 hours' previous notice.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1874.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Capital Bay Australian Broughsam horse.
1 Jubuljoor large tent.
2 Do. hill do.

The above tents can be seen on the Esplanade, opposite their rooms.

A Brown Australian Horse, and Decanee Tat with Saddle and Bridle complete, the property of John Fox Bell, Esq., left for England by last mail.

2 Buffaloes.
1 Handsome English-built Buggy.
Chestnut Waler, height 15-1, aged, quiet to ride and drive, broken infantry Charger.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Idias A. Ju, the mortgagee, and on account and at the rise of Rajoo Balloo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of land or Fazundarez ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mesna Aity Mahomed Khan street, or old Nagachapada, fronting on the north side in the sub-district of Mandvee, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of Jamsud Jaisuboy, and Shaik Boodun Abdoola and their tenants, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, containing by admeasurement fifty-four feet, in breadth and fifty-five feet in length, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Mu-icipal gutter, on the north by the house of Lhurmajee, and on the south by the vacant ground of Fazendar.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a full toned grand square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," &c. at Elphins one Circle, on the 3rd floor of Messrs Wheatly and Anderson and Co.

On SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, a full toned piano, &c. the property of a Gentleman.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first-class Grand square Piano by Schroder, (if not previously disposed off by private contract) a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of very handsome high caste bay carriage Horses, &c. at Somerset House, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. A. Barnett, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome chandeliers, argand lamps, wall gerandoles, rich carpets, best plated glass and porcelainware, &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Adelphi Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of S. A. Jessen, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built buggy, horse, &c., at Soparesbaugh, Parell.

On THURSDAY the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. Hornby, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Choice and Rare Plants at No. 35, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants, the property of Captain Ostrehan.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Snider Rifle, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hoods, a very handsome high caste grey Arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for Australians, a Surat cow and calf, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. Gayer.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No. 68, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esquire, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons, complete, nearly new, a first-class full size plate BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parcun flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antiguonum and a fine stephonotis, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 35, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain Ostrehan :

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties on the Girgaum Road at Chundunwady near the Cheera Bazaar.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will subject to Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of pension and Tax ground, the ground rent whereof is Rs. 1-1-0 per annum admeasuring 600 square yards or thereabouts, together with the 3 storied pucka-built dwelling-house and godown standing thereon, situate on the west side of Girgaum Road in the sub-district Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and assessed under No. 71 and bounded on the east by the said Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Koutomjee Dadabhoy Cama, partly by the property of Crushnajee Damjee Seth, partly by the property of Thacker wife of Ramjee Sadasewjee, and partly by the property secondly described, on the north partly by the property of Ramjee Guneeh Bhundaree, and partly by the public passage, and on the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee Billis, and a well, belonging half to the last mentioned property and half to the property and partly by the sweeper's passage, dividing this property from the two properties respectively belonging to Purshotum Janardhunjee, and Pandoorang Cassinath and which said passage is used in common by the said two properties and by this property and which said premises is at present in the occupation of the Family of the late Mr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgur.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground, the ground rent whereof is annas 6 and pies 8 per annum containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or chowl of 2 compartments standing situate on the south side of the lane abutting, on the north side of the property hereinbefore firstly described, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127 and assessed under No. 75, and bounded on the east by the property described in lot No. 1, on the west partly by the property of Nana Moroba and partly by the property of Hurry Crushnaji Bhundaree, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of Plan and Documents application may be made to the Undersigned.

FIRST CLASS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., on account of the consignees—Invoices of First Class Stationery and Sundry Goods, comprising note books, letter books, copying books, metallic books, account books, pass books, albums of various sizes and descriptions, purses, &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Teviot.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 18th December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, assorted Essences, Fresh Salmon, Jordon Almond, Herring ala Sardine, Blackwall white Bait, Asparagus, Vegetable, Currants, Muscatels, Fruits in Syrup, Salad Oil, white wine and malt Vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins) assorted Jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herring, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Whitehire bacon, Cheddar and Barkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, 200 tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow, and on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Millsawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of works and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large Purchasers.

SALE OF CALLINGPATAM RICE.

On MONDAY the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at a godown at Carnac Bunder.

Ex s.s. Brices—
A & Co.—209 Bags Callingpatam Rice.
M & Co.—209 Ditto ditto.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. SULLIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Sulliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, plants and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars are being published and the above is now on view.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Jugjeewun Keeka Street, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of W. B. Davis, Esq., of London.

R P.—O & Co.—44 1 Case 270 lbs Cochineal ex s.s. Good Hope

62-64	600 ,,	,,	ex s.s. Nio.
68-74 7	1,40 0 ,,	,,	ex s.s. Malwa.
73-81 7	1,40 0 ,,	,,	ex s.s. Hindostan.
82-89 8	1,600 ,,	,,	ex s.s. Ava.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1874.

NOTICES.

Xmas Presents

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

SOUVENIRS,

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS

PRIZE AND PRESENTATION.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,

OF WHICH

A SUPERB STOCK

IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADAVIE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's, and Saturday's "Gazette."

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

		Bleached.		*Unbleached.*
6 ft. by 6	each	Rs. 5 2		Rs. 4 8
6 ft. by 8	,,	,, 7 2		,, 6 8
7 ft. by 7	,,	,, 6 10		,, 6 0
7 ft. by 9	,,	,, 8 8		,, 7 12
7 ft. by 10	,,	,, 9 6		,, 8 10
7 ft. by 10½	,,	,, 9 12		,, 9 0
7 ft. by 12	,,	,, 11 0		,, 10 4
8 ft. by 8½	,,	,, 8 10		,, 8 0
8 ft. by 10	,,	,, 10 12		,, 10 0
8 ft. by 15	,,	,, 16 0		,, 15 0
10 ft. by 10	,,	,, 13 4		,, 12 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each	Rs. 4 0		Rs. 3 8
6½ ft. by 6½	,,	,, 4 12		,, 4 4
6 ft. by 8	,,	,, 5 4		,, 4 10
6 ft. by 9	,,	,, 6 0		,, 5 4
7½ ft. by 7½	,,	,, 5 12		,, 5 0
7½ ft. by 9	,,	,, 6 12		,, 6 0
7½ ft. by 10	,,	,, 7 8		,, 6 10
7½ ft. by 12	,,	,, 8 12		,, 8 0
7½ ft. by 13	,,	,, 9 6		,, 8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz.		Rs. 3 0		Rs. 4 8
24 in. by 24	,,	,, 6 0		,, 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz.		Rs. 4 4		Rs. 4 12
24 in. by 24	,,	,, 5 4		,, 3 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 22 per doz.	Rs. 8 8	32 in. by 45 per doz.	Rs. 11 0
34 in. by 34 ,,	,, 9 8	32 in. by 54 ,,	,, 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, TROUSERINGS.
&c., &c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the month of FEBRUARY, MARCH, and APRIL.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fus.	
THIBET.....C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st	—Southampton via Canal.
LOMBARDY...E. M. Gilson	2725	450	8th	—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA.....J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th	—Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA.....W. C. Angove	2726	450	22d	—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
			MARCH.	
HINDOSTAN...N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	1st	—Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI.....G. T. Cates	2421	370	8th	—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray	3648	600	15th	—South-ampton via Canal,
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS .....N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	29th	—Southampton via Canal.
			APRIL.	
KASHGAR .... G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th	—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne	3142	530	12th	—Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 16th December 1874. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of condemned and unserviceable GOVERNMENT STORES.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,
Bombay, 15th December 1874. Commissary of Ordnance.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matters of the last Will and Testament of ALEXANDER VALENTINE WARD, late a Surgeon Major of the Bombay Medical Establishment and Pensioner, deceased.

ELIZABETH ANNIE WARD, widow of the said deceased ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Applicant has applied to this Honorable Court for a grant to her of Probate of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Valentine Ward, the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of December 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of THUCKER DEWJEE VUPIA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JEWRAZ DEWJEE.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application for Letters of Administration to the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of Thucker Dewjee Vuria, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant, All persons concerned therein are hereby appraized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of December 1874.

CRAGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, under Section 95 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, for the information of the OCCUPIERS of all HOUSES, BUILDINGS and LANDS in the following Wards or Districts, viz. :—That the Undersigned will on and from the first day of January 1875 perform through his Agents the duties usually performed by Halalcores and that the annual rate or Cess known as the Halalcore Cess will be imposed upon the Occupiers or the several Occupiers of all Houses Buildings and Lands aforesaid Wards or Districts.

1—Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade—The Northern and Southern Divisions of the Fort and the whole of Colaba except that portion lying south of a line from the R-man Catholic Chapel, Myhe Colaba to the Ha-bour and Back Bay, also the Military Bungalows, Marine Lines.

2—Market, Chuckla, Mandvie, Cumercarry, Doongree—The whole.

3—Dhobee Talao, Funneswady, Bhooleshwar, Khara Talaw, Coombarwada—The whole.

4—Girgaum, Khotwady, Kandawady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, Malabarmee, Walkeshwar—The whole.

5—Camatcepoora, Byculla, Tarwady, Mazagon—Except that portion lying North of a line drawn from the northern wall the Mazagon Land company's Property to Mount Road, thence by Victoria Road to Parell Road and thence to the Sea.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 16th December 1874.

NOTICE to all RESIDENTS in the WALKESHWAR, and MAHALUXMEE SECTIONS. As the Municipal Commissioner under Section 95 of the Municipal Act has decided upon extending the HALALCORE SERVICE to the above mentioned Sections, the Health Officer desires to make public the following explanations :—

1st. After the 1st January 1875, no Halalcores will be permitted to work in those Sections except under the control of the Health Officer.

2nd. The Halalcore Cess is payable by the tenant, and is at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Annual valuation of his house, provided that it shall not exceed Rs. 7 per mensem for each tenant.

3rd. Tenants who pay the Cess will have their premises attended to twice a day morning and evening, by a public Halalcore. It must be understood that the Halalcore will not live on the premises, nor will he sweep or clean up roads, paths, water-roads, &c., the Public Halalcore Service being entirely a nightsoil one.

4th. Should any tenant desire to have the exclusive services of a Private Halalcore, (male or female,) he may do so on paying Rs. 15 a month in addition to the Halcore Cess. The Halalc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH DECEMBER 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market was reported as closing slightly firmer, but, from the sales, only reaching 10,000 bales and the fact of Reuter's quotations giving a decline of 1/16d. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Tinivelly, the tendency in reality seemed more the other way. This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 10,000; Mid Uplands in New York being still quoted at 14¼ cents ready, although futures were ¼ per lb. higher.

Through Reuter we have a further estimate of the American crop by the Agricultural Bureau, which has at least the questionable merit of being consistent with the tenor of their former reports in still advocating a small out-turn. But in the face of the actual figures to date, we cannot think there is much importance attached to it in any quarter.

"The crop" they say "is estimated to somewhat exceed 3½ millions of bales," and, according to the returns of the growers, the weather is ripening the crop, and gathering will be very favorable. The proportion of lint to seed is described as large." Taking this as a basis, by what process of reasoning they arrive at their estimate of the total it is alike difficult to see and needless to enquire, but in the present sceptical state of mind shown by operators, it is very certain that a grain of fact outweighs a ton of theory, and very few people therefore are likely to believe in the figures put forward; with the receipts up to date 288,000 bales in excess of last year, and the plants, according to the Bureau's own showing still going on making crop.

Whether prices have or have not already discounted any probable increase in the yield is another question and one which admits of argument, but we certainly hold with the opinion expressed lately by a recognised Liverpool authority, that, "if the crop this year turns out in excess of 4 millions of bales, the American Government should go away with the Agricultural Bureau, and the various Cotton exchanges, with their statistical Committees, as being merely the means of disseminating false reports and introducing additional uncertainty to the trade."

Here in Bombay we have the additional disadvantage to contend with of the market being in a great measure governed by the information conveyed through Reuter's telegrams, which although possibly correct in the mere official quotations, entirely fail to express the actual position of the market. Business now is well known to be almost exclusively based on arrival prices, and it is therefore fully of as much importance to have these as spot quotations, but we have only once had Surat arrivals quoted within the past month and that so far back as the 25th ultimo, since when there has been a fall in some qualities of as much as ¼d. per lb. At the present moment, for instance, there is a difference of about ¼d. per lb. in ready cotton and future delivery; Fair Dhollera, December January shipment being only worth 4¾d. Good Fair Comrawuttee 5 5/16d. and Good Fair New Dhollera, April shipment, 5 5/16d. per lb.

The American figures are as follows:—

	1874.	1873.	1872
Tuesday's receipts	29,000	27,000	26,000
Do. Exports to U. K.	4,000	3,000	12,000
4 day's receipts.....	106,000	92,000	58,000
" Exports to U. K.	27,000	40,000	21,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,737,000	1,439,000	1,467,000
" Exports to U. K.	649,000	481,000	442,000

Stocks at the ports are now 715,000 against 656,000 on Friday last.

The Piece Goods market in Manchester yesterday was repressed, Reuter quoting a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in yarn although goods were nominally unaltered, at the same time it must be borne in mind that business is practicably very much below current quotations, in some cases we hear of as much as 6d. per piece.

There is no change in prices for General Produce.

A further payment of £66,000 into the Bank of England was reported yesterday which although of little importance as an amount, is worthy of notice as showing the tendency of money, in fact it would scarcely be a matter of surprise if the Bank rate were reduced to 5 per cent on Thursday.

CONSOLS this morning are still quoted at 91¾, French Rentes at 89, Bar Silver at 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has undergone a further decline, and rates at last seem like settling influences at work in the market. The Banks have been willing buyers both for ready and forward at a decline of quite 1/16d. from yesterday with even a further concession in favour of long dated paper. On the other hand there are few sellers and the best rate obtainable for telegraphic demand has been 1s. 10 1/16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10¼	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 3/16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 10 1/16 to 3d.	"
Documents do.	...1s. 10¼.	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of business to any extent. Demand is quoted at ¼, and 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount. Government Paper is a shade firmer but there are still few buyers. Closing rates are, Fours Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 109 to ¼.

THE SHARE market continues quiet with little or no change in values.

THE COTTON, business is still restricted by the absurdly high level of prices current especially amongst native dealers who seem resolved to wait an actual pressure of stocks before either contracting forward or selling what they have on hand. Rates are perhaps Rs. 2 lower than yesterday, but this does not allow buyers to come in. New Dholleras, April delivery for instance, costing quite ¼d. per lb. more than it is worth at Home. Receipts here continue very moderate, the quantity for the past four days being 8,425 bales.

FREIGHTS by Steamer have been decidedly easier to-day, £2 5 0 having been done for ready shipment, although forward loading is unaltered. By Cape £2 5 0 to £2 7 6 are the nominal quotations, but we do not hear of any business.

PIECE GOODS show no noticable change. Only a very moderate business is passing, buyers on the one hand showing little disposition to buy, while sellers are not pressing supplies.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	7.25
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	605
5,25	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
33,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	300
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
43,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40,000	250	12.5	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	113
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,175
3	4,000	500	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
20	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,220
60	100	100	10*	Broach Mills	245
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.	Oburmsey Spinning.....	1,650
1,500	1,125	all	125 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,190
1,100	1,000	all	115 p.	Great Eastern	1,530
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,200
750	1,000	all	115 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,265
.....	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,230
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,400
.....	...	5-6	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,130
2,500	1,000	a	65	Manockji Petit's	1,375
1,050	1,000	all	20 p.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,315
4,000	625	all	68	Oriental	810
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,425
5	1,000	1,250	3119 p.	Do. do. 3/4 share	410

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	3,000	750	40	Alexandra Press Co.....	150
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
678	50	all	50 p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	500
200	2,500	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,490
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	350
1,400	25	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	530
400	1,500	all	85 p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
600	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
500	500	all	Nil	Colliga P. & G. Co.....	200
800	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,000
150	8,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	350
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
230	6,000	4,000	28	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,760
1	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
3125	400	80	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	445
60	2,000	1,000	...	Native Press Manuf. Co..	1,800
120	...	1,000	200 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,500
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Rasoon Press Co.....	1,140
400	2,000	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
115	1,500	1,250	75	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
150	800	all	12 p.c.	Vin. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* 1st share for the half year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

LOCALLY there is no change in the appearance of finance but in Bombay there is an increasing demand for money, owing to unusually early opening of the cotton season. To what extent that will re-act on Calcutta remains to be seen, but at present the demand for accommodation here remains on a very limited scale. The Private Deposits in the Bank of Bengal have again gone up 16 lakhs, and the Bills Discounted have scarcely varied from last week's figure; so that local commerce, at all events, is not likely to alter the easy complexion of the market. The Government Balance continues to decrease, this week to extent of 11 lakhs, and as the Private Deposits have now increased to the considerable total of 3 crores and 14 lakhs, they are a large proportion of the liabilities, compared to the cash on hand. Any strong demand for money might therefore soon put a different face on things, but unless it should become advantageous to ship hard cash to Bombay, there is no appearance of this becoming the case. The Bills Discounted stand at the moderate figure of 1¾ crores, and although the extent of the Private Deposits would prove a source of weakness in event of a tight Money Market coming on, their steady increase at this season is an argument against the probability of an approaching tightness.

The Piece-goods Market has lost its late activity, and sales have been difficult to make, especially of low and ordinary qualities of Shirtings, the prices for which are again lower; but for the finest sorts there has been a good demand.

Produce is still very dull, and the export trade very limited. *Jute* is still quite neglected in bales, but the arrivals of loose, that are coming to town, are being nearly all taken off at about previous rates. This week's *Indigo* sales have exhibited rather more spirit, but taking quality into account, there is not much change in price.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been extremely puzzling this week, and most business men are freely expressing their inability to account for the sudden and unaccountable changes that have lately, to a much greater extent than usual, taken place in the course of rates. Prognostications on this subject are seldom of much value; now it is simply impossible to attempt them, so little are rates at present being guided by natural causes. One of our leading merchants has suggested that the disturbing cause may be the transit of Venus, and in the entire absence of any more patent reason for the changes that have taken place, it may be allowable to allude to the suggestion even in a matter-of-fact commercial report.

Last Friday some of the banks came out as a seller for to-morrow's Mail at 1-10 11/16, which checked the great weakness in rates previously prevailing, and some business resulted, but not a great deal. On Saturday the best quotation available was 1-10 5/8. In the beginning of the week the 11/16ths was again partially available, and was again availed of by remitters, the appearance being by no means strong; but yesterday a fresh spurt took place, and some of the banks came out as sellers at 1-10⅜, but without finding buyers at all eager to take their bills, and only a small business ensued. To-day a further advance to 1-10 13/16 took place, but in the afternoon a sudden and decided collapse took place. There has been a tolerably large amount of telegraphic remittance made this week, at the rates of 1-10 1/16 and ⅛, and Demand Bills, too, have been taken to some extent, at rates varying from 1-10¼ up to 1-10½.

The quantity of Credits on offer has been on a somewhat larger scale than of late, and mercantile houses have been the chief buyers, first at 1-10 13/16, and to-day at 1-10½. The scarcity of Document Bills is still very marked, for this season of the year, and their price has been more regular than that of Bank Bills. Most of the business has been put through at 1-10½, but in course of to-day the quotation was put up by buyers to 1-11.

How rates will open to-morrow, no man can say; but they closed this afternoon as under—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	...	1-10¼
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	...	1-10½
Bank Bills, 6 "	...	...	1-10⅝
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	...	...	1-10½
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	...	...	1-11

Bombay.—The position of the Money Market there is causing a demand for remittance to that place and par has been offered for 30-day sight paper. Sixty day-sight b 1 have been negotiated at 59-8, and demand is nominal, but would be difficult to buy even at 6 to 8 annas premium.

China.—The rate has declined to 220 for the usual opium bills.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The slight signs of uncertainty as to continued ease in money that have suddenly sprung up, have had a flattening effect on the Share Market, so sensitive is it to even the possibility of pressure, that there has been a decline of 4 to 6 per cent of stock, when little or no sacrifice is thereby entailed. As so often pointed out lately, this must by no means be taken as a sign that prices are unduly inflated, but merely that a goodly proportion of Joint-stock shares have got into weak hands. If those should be forced to any extent, it is likely capitalists would be glad of the opportunity to get in.

Government Securities have followed Sterling Exchange a good deal. Early in the week they had a hardening appearance, getting flat at the close. There have been a good many moderate transactions in the 4 per cents., at rates varying from 3-4 to 2-8 premium, and in the 4½ per cents. at from 3-4 to 3-8 premium. The 5½ per cents. have been less in favour, and though they brought from 9-2 to 9-4 premium at the end of last week, the latest transactions were at 8-14 to 9. To-day's prices are lower, namely—

4 per cents.....	102½
4½ do.	103¼
5½ do.	108½

London prices are—

4 per cents.....	94½ ⅝
4½ "	95½
5½ "	11 1½

Bank Shares are quiet, and Bengal's, as a rule, have not realized over 1,437½. National's sold yesterday at 115, and a few Agra's, at the end of last week, at 90. Allahabad's have brought 127 and 126, and Upper India's 125.

Tea Shares have somewhat hardened, but there is no great general demand. At the end of last week Upper from 25 to 28, but they are now quieter. Central Cachar's have steadily maintained 162, with daily transactions; but this afternoon a sale at 161 is reported. Debirr have been done at 69, and East India's at from 81 to 83, ex-dividend. Durrung's have improved, and been taken at 89 and 90; Gobwatty's have declined to 95 at which some business has been done; Kalachera's at 133, and Singlo's at 134½ and 135, both show an improvement. Amongst other sales, there have been Holta's at 120, Lower Assam's at 35, Kunchunpore's at 864 and 87, Chandypore's, first at 775 and latterly at 790, 795 and 800; Luckhimpore's at 119, and New Fallodhi's at 121.

Spinning Mill Shares have again ruled rather irregularly, and the business in them has been limited. Barnagore's at one time looked very flat and dropped to 145½, but business has subsequently been done at from 146 to 147½. Budge-Budge, new issue, were at first dull at 5 premium, but have since been asked for to some extent, and obtained, at 6 premium—the old shares have been sold at 17 premium. Seebpore's have been dealt in at 5, 5½, and 6 premium, closing at about the middle price. Bowreah's are a little dull, and sales have been made at from 113 down to 111 and 110; also the new issue at 7 premium. Calcutta Jute are steady at 263, and Goosery at 238 to 240, with several transactions reported in the latter within limits of the quotations.

Coal Shares have been quiet with very little doing, and quotations are unchanged. Beerbhoom's have brought 111 and Equitable's 292½.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are weaker, selling first at 325, and afterwards at 317, 318, and 320. Kaisarbagh Press have been done at 167, and Landing and Shipping Company at 56.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 12th December 1874.
Open 488½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p
Coaching	41,132 0 0
Merchandize	54,398 0 0
Telegraph	449 0 0
Total Rs.....	96,546 0 0

Corresponding week in December 1873.
Open 411½ Miles.

Coaching	44,729 0 0
Merchandize	47,340 0 0
Earth Trains	713 0 0
Electric Telegraph	439 0 0
Total Rs.....	93,220 0 0
Increase Rs.....	3,316 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain A. Irvine, sailed yesterday in ballast, for Calcutta.

THE SHIP LADY DAFFERIN, 1,299 tons, Captain P. Fea, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (August 19th), with a cargo of 1,827 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

A. H. LLOYDS Co.'s s. s. PELLUCE, 1,545 tons, Captain V. Guirovich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,250 bales cotton, 90 corges hides, 113 cwts. seeds, 12 cwts. carawoms, 30½ cwts. ginger, 18 boxes pans and sundries.

THE BARQUE DUXFORD, 678 tons, Captain L. McDonald which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (August 13th) brought the following cargo:—99 bales cotton piece goods, 23 packages color, 176 packages earthenware, 6 casks clay, 766 packages glassware, 50 barrels salt har, 25 barrels pitch, 70 packages wine, 15 kegs shots 7 packages hardware, 112 iron pipes, 131 packages goods, 128 kegs nails, 315 barrels alum, 75 cases stout and 300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.

THE S. S. KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain S. Johnstone, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (November 7th), via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo:—506 packages cotton piece goods, 13 cases sewing machine, 105 packages twist, 71 packages wine, 1 bale paper, 175 barrels and 155 packages beer, 35 packages soap, 1,033 bundles hoops, 505 packages machinery, 9,595 packages iron, 4 packages leather, 3 cases butter, 6 cases hams, 12 barrels porter, 100 drums paint, 54 packages empty bottles, 42 kegs nails, 50 barrels alum, 1 cask whiskey, 5 casks stout, 22 packages glassware, 200 kegs distilled ing powder, 35 packages wine and spirits and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Ottercaps	Frasier	Chittagong.
	Berteaux	Davis	New York.
	Canara(s).....	Irvine	Calcutta.

The Steamer Pollusce, Guirovich, to Trieste, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Delhi to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
11	Meinam (s).....	Moreau	Point de Galle, Dec 3.
	Queen of the Mersey	Flett	Liverpool, July 15.
	Atmosphere.....	Castillo	—
12	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin.....	Chandbally, Dec 11.
	C. of Manchester(s)	Burns	—
	Fearnought	Graham	Liverpool, July 23.
	Iron Duke	McKenny	Liverpool, July 30.
	Golden Sea	Strachan	Newcastle N. S. W. Sept 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
12	Roman Empire	.....	.....
	Colonel Fytche	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FROM LONDON.

Taj-eras s, 15 casks shots, Mahomedalli Lookmanjee.
Timor s, 10 cases cheese, Bejunjee Jamsetjee.
Teviot s, 2 hogsheads vinegar, Bejunjee Jamsetjee.
Rose Bourre s, 1 cask essence of brandy. W Nicol & Co.
Canara s, 5 drums oil and 24 bundles shovels, M M Mody and Co; 34 cases port-r, Sorabjee Rustomjee.
Kingston, 1,755 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer a: d sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Winged Hunter, 1,000 cases kerosine, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollusce s, 4 cases paper H Clason and Co; 26 cases paper, Ritchie Stewart & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Woodburn s, 62 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee; 450 bags myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 170 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dorabjee.
Strathclyde s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 32 bales wool, Pirbhoy Nuthoo; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Emblethope s, 35 bs ea hides, Ardasher Nowrojee; 600 bags myraboliams, Toolseedass Khimjee; 32 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee; 60 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 18 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 350 bales cotton, J C Bumby and Co; 27 bales cotton, Veerjee Bhowan; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 112 bales co ton, G cild e Hirjee & Co,
J C Stevenson s, 69 cases grass oil, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 43 bundles hides, G Sigr and Co; 100 bundles horns; E. Asdoola; 100 bundles horns, Hasum Noormahomed; 74 bundles horns, Dewsoobhoy Hassam; 570 bundles gall, Abbas Essa; 16 bags coffee, G Hurjiwan; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 6 cases mother of pearl shells, Suchoo Khakey; 100 bales cotton, Volcart Brothers; 146 cases chhaunm, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 7 bales hides and skins, R Goolam Momed; 25 bales hides, Geo R Purvis; 3 bundles woollen carpets, Punnett & Co; 14 cases gum, 13 cases mother of pearl shells and 1 package T shells, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 25 cases mother of pearl shells, Geo. Inss Hurjiwan; 7 bales hides, 10 cases peacock feathers, and 2 cases mother of pearl shells Nanseebhoy Allarukai.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi s, 152 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 250 bale, cotton, W Nicol & Co.

HIGH COURT—17TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

685-73—Fletcher and Smith—Purvedas Purshotam and another v Henry Gamble—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Dayal Ruttonsey v H Clas n & Co.—Jefferson and Payne.
566-73—J Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—Crawford & Bowen.
463-69—M J. Modi—Munjee Dorabjee v The B B & C I Ry Company—Prescot and Winter.
744-73—Fletcher and Smith—The East India Bank and others v Purshotumdas Vullubdas—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

105-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gholam Ali Khan Vulleed Goolam Mohideen Khan and others v Mapla Chowkara Kellote, &c.—Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin.
345-73—M M Nanabhoy—Chinibuba Purshotum v Abdool Ruzack—Tyabjee and Sayani.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hearn and Cleveland.
226-74—Crairie, Lynch, and Owen Nusserwanjee Manockjee v Framjee, Sealy & Co.—Chalk and Turner.
91-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Jowrda Bundas and another v Tribhowan Heera—Macfarlane and Ski sey.
212-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moorarao Ramchunderjee Dinanath Mushkunjee and another—S Pandurung.
722-73—In person—Jamsetjee Shapoorjee v Hormusjee Cooverjee —In person.
253-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Abdula Gubur—No appearance.
430-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c.—Mr. Barbhaya.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT-COL. A. H. MILLETT, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

COLONEL W. M. CAFE, V.C., Assistant Adjutant General Sirhind Division and Conductor J. Wood, Ordnance Department, are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on Medical certificate.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ERNEST BLEW, and Captain Alexander John Vibart, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service are promoted to the rank of Major from 9th December 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAMS YOUNG and Captain John Bourchier Prowse, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from 10th December 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MAJOR ALFRED ANTHONY DES VOEUX, and Major Julian Campbell Hobson, Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col from the 8th December 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in the command from 26th November 1874 the date of their arrival in Bombay:—Surgs. R. R. Jagoe, M. D., Surg. J Prendergast, and Surg. J. E. V. Fass, M. D.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 15.

Corbett, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Williamson, Surg Major, Madras 3rd Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Grant, Surgn, Bengal 7th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Hogg, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, on duty, from Agra.

DECEMBER 16.

Anderson, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 16.

Stevens, Major, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Mhow.
Mayne, Sub-Lieut, Bombay Indian Navy, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Swanson, Major, Royal Ar illery, on leave, to Guzerat.
Powell, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Punjaub Infantry, to join, to Dera Ghazi Khan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec 12.)

Mr H L Dennys, appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police at Sumbalpur, received charge of his duties from Mr F C Berry, Asst Comr, on the 9th ultimo.

Mr R Williams, Asst Comr, posted to Wardah District, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant.

Capt W Vertue, appointed to officiate as Cant Mag and Judge Small Cause Court at Saugor, assumed charge of his duties from Mr J Woodhouse, Cant Mag and Judge Small Cause Court, on the 1st instant.

Mr J Y Davidson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Buildings and Roads to the Railway Branch, and posted to the Nagpre Division, Wardha Valley Railway.

The undermentioned Asst Engrs, 2nd Grade, passed students of the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, reported their arrival at Nagpur on the 9th instant, and are posted to the Divisions specified below.—

Mr A C Crampton, Nagpur Division; Mr E Penny, Nagree Division, Wardha Valley Railway.

Mr Inspr Gordon, of the Narsinghpur District, is granted an extension of one month's leave on private affairs with effect from the 10th Dec 1874.

Mr European Constable Chew, of the Jubbulpore District, will continue to officiate during Mr Gordon's absence.

Mr Inspr Walker, of the Bilaghat District, is granted 15 days, privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days, he is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNEQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advice on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School will be held at the Institution at Mahim, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at Mahim on the same day.

The Proceedings will commence at 4 P.M.

Trains leave Church Gate Street Station for Mahim at 2-38 and 3-38 P.M., Bombay Time.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"FRIEND."—Your panegyric on the deceased is much too fulsome for publication.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CORKE—December 16th, at Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. William Corke, Assistant Master Attendant, of a son.

DEATH.

NAEGAMWALLA'—16th December, at their family residence No. 12 Malabar Hill, Merbai, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Dorabjee J. Naegamwalla (Railway Contractor), and the affectionate daughter-in-law of Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegamwalla. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 3 P.M. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLANEY—December 8th, at Howrah, the wife of Capt. C. H. F. Blaney, Barque Night Hawk, of a daughter.
HENSLOWE—December 2nd, at Rai Bareli, the wife of F. Boyle Henslowe, of a son.
SKINNER—December 8th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Captain R M Skinner, of a daughter.
SEARLE—at No. 42, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, the wife of T. W. Searle, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

THANKS to the apologies which have been put forward on behalf of Dr. Hewlett, the public have gained a great deal of interesting information about that gentleman and his mode of discharging his public duties. We protested against a man holding two appointments which even he himself perceived would interfere with each other, and against one of the efforts at wisdom of our legislators being turned to utter foolishness by being made responsible for declaring that a Coroner could be absent and present at the same time in any given place. The apologies set forth the following points in extenuation of Dr. Hewlett's conduct in continuing to hold two offices when he feels that he cannot conscientiously perform all the duties attaching to them:—That the Coronership is so poorly paid that really the Coroner must hold two or more appointments; that the duties are very laborious, as it "sometimes happens that "an inquest has to be held at six in the morning "at Mahim; a second at noon in Colaba, and "a third in the afternoon in the native town or "at Mazagon;" that there is no "moral in- "compatibility (whatever that may mean) between "the duties of the Coronership and those of the "Surgeoncy;" that a Coroner may as he pleases be absent from an inquest though present in Bombay; that "as a matter of fact the cases of "accident resulting in death which form the sub- "ject of investigation do not come as a rule di- "rectly under the personal care of Dr. Hewlett." After these excuses, we think the public can have no doubt whatever that Dr. Hewlett ought at once to abandon either the Coronership or the Surgeoncy of the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital. We are aware that his capacity for the appearance of work and the reality of drawing the salaries of a number of appointments is quite equal to any other man's in Bombay; but it is possible to kill even a willing horse, and it seems to us that unless Dr. Hewlett abandons at least the Coronership his troubled spirit will soon be wafted to another and a better world. He is a member of the Town Council, and if he discharges his labours there honestly and conscientiously he must give up much of his time to a consideration of the affairs of the city. The description of his labours as Coroner leaves an indistinct image on our mind of a phantom stout gentleman flying along to all ends and parts of this island—now at Mahim floating under the shadow of a cocoanut tree, and the next instant whisking up to the top of the Lighthouse at Colaba. We are quite satisfied that the arduous duties of the Coronership leave Dr. Hewlett very little time to spare between sunrise and sunset. This, possibly, is the reason why he does not as a rule look personally after cases brought to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital. He is fond of deputies. He seems to trust in them with a sweet confidence which is touching—very; and we are not astonished to learn that the highly paid superintendence of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital is practically left to the assistant surgeons under Dr. Hewlett. We do not think that this arrangement is exactly fair to the public, who naturally look to Dr. Hewlett as the man who ought to attend to cases brought to the Hospital of which he has been appointed the Surgeon. There can be no doubt that if the duties of the Coronership are so onerous as Dr. Hewlett's friends have represented them to be, and he does them conscientiously, then the work of the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital must be seriously neglected. On the other hand, if the Surgeoncy of that Hospital is not a sinecure, the work of the Coronership must be put aside—or pushed on the shoulders of deputies. Now, the deputy business is all very well, but there are limits beyond which the public will not endure it. If a man is well paid to do particular duties, the public do not like them to be farmed out to others at a less rate than they pay him to do them himself. If the acting of deputies can be profitable and worth working, the public might as well appoint themselves to all lucrative posts and then sublet them to assistants, by doing which a considerable sum would be annually saved.

We did not expect the Dr. Blaney, who is a thoroughly honest and public-spirited gentleman, would accept the shallow resolution which Government sent to him the other day, and we are not astonished to learn now that he has declined to act further as Deputy Coroner. We think we have said enough to prove the position which Dr. Hewlett occupies at the present moment. We have been asked triumphantly whether there is any "moral incompatibility between the duties of "the Coronership and those of the Surgeoncy." We do not as a rule answer conundrums, but we must confess that the interrogation has set us a-thinking as to whether there might not after all be a "moral incompatibility" between the duties referred to. Dr. Hewlett was for a number of years the Health Officer, and his duties in that department could scarcely have qualified him for taking charge of a large Hospital, so that it is possible that an accidental fatal surgical operation arising through want of experience might give rise to a "moral incompatibility" between the duties of the Coroner and that of the Surgeoncy. In conclusion, we may make one remark. It has been stated that the strictures which appeared in these columns upon the anomalous position in which Dr. Hewlett has placed himself were dictated by motives of personal hostility towards him and by no respect for the public interests. We need scarcely contradict this statement. The *Bombay Gazette* has wrought solely for the public interest in this sc

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CAWNPORE PRISONER IDENTIFIED.

ALLAHABAD, 16TH DECEMBER.

The identity of the supposed Nana is established beyond a doubt. His name is Jumna Khan, and nine years ago he gave to certain men of the 39th Native Regiment, now stationed in Calcutta the same account of his antecedents which he lately delivered at Cawnpore. He may be sent down to Alipore Jail for examination, but this is uncertain.

EXTENSION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TERM OF OFFICE.

The announcement that Lord Napier of Magdala has been offered a year's extension is generally credited though no communication on the subject has yet reached the Viceroy.

THE CAPTURED BAND MASTER.

The Band Master of the 72nd Highlanders, captured on the frontier by the Affridis, is expected at Peshawur daily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM.

BERLIN, 16TH DECEMBER.

The Arnim case closed yesterday. For the defence it was maintained that Count Arnim had a right to retain the documents that were found in his possession.

The Public Prosecutor demands that a sentence of two [illegible] imprisonment shall be passed upon the latter. Judgemnt will be delivered on Saturday next.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, 16TH DECEMBER.

A reply from the Duc Decazes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Spanish note protesting against the alleged aid afforded by France to the Carlists, has been published in which he lengthily refutes the complaints made by Spain, and furthermore reiterates the friendly feeling entertained by the French Government towards the Spanish Republic and its desire to maintain a strict neutrality on the frontier.

LONDON, 16TH DECEMBER.

Lieutenant General Henry Phipps Raymond has been gazetted Colonel of the 67th Foot, vice Colonel F. J. Davies, deceased.

LONDON, 15TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed slightly firmer. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera, 4 15/16d.
The Manchester Market has been depressed.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 7s.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist..... 0s. 11¾d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 91¾.
8 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99.
Bar Silver ..... 57⅞.

The sum of £66,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The American cotton crop is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau to somewhat exceed 3,500,000 bales. According to the returns of the growers, the weather is ripening the crop, and gathering will be very favorable, the proportion of lint to seed is described as large.

Arrival—Pernambuco.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Pelayo, Dara and Chieftain.

THE Maharaja of Joudhpore is shortly expected to arrive in Calcutta.

IT is stated that His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, G. C. S. I., will, on his arrival in Calcutta, take his seat as a member of the Governor-General's Council.

A MADRAS paper states that Mr. W. T. Holmes, Accountant of the Madras Bank, has been appointed to the Deputy Secretaryship vacated by the promotion of Mr. Franck.

THE dak from Calcutta to Doranda, we read, was robbed on the 9th instant near Silli, all the mails being stolen, and the dak runner seriously assaulted. This, it is stated, is not the first occasion on which the dak has been robbed in that district lately.

THE *Englishman* learns that near the Ranaghat Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway tigers have of late proved very troublesome. They have been seen every night, and have not terrified the dak runners that they have refused to carry the mails at night.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that as relief operations in Bengal have now practically closed, no further grants from the Relief Fund will be made by the Central Executive Committee, and they do not desire to receive further subscriptions.

THE Post Office depredations case relating to the currency notes recently addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Derby Sweep, will be taken up by the Punjab Chief Court on the 5th of next month, when Mr. Cavanagh, late Postmaster at Murree, will be put on his trial at Rawul Pindee.

THE 2-19th Regiment which recently left Allahabad have arrived at Moradabad, where, we read, they will remain in camp until March next, with a view to escape the severe weather they would be likely to meet if they proceeded straight through to Raneekhet at this season of the year. The 1st Royals leave the latter station at once for Meean Meer.

THE three men who were convicted of murder on the high seas on board the ship Natmoo, and sentenced to be hung, have, we are told, appealed to the Viceroy for a commutation of the sentence. We understand that in the case of one of the three, His Excellency has granted the prayer; but two remain for execution on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE *Englishmen* hears that the Meares' case has found its way into the Odessa journals, in some of which it is very fully reported, and has given rise to highly unfavourable comments on the action of the Judges. Such a miscarriage of justice could not have occurred, they say, under Russian rule. The native public will, no doubt, say our contemporary, accept this as a further argument in favour of a strong frontier policy.

No fresh note on the subject of the Brussels Congress and the subsequent negotiations has been delivered in London by the British Government since the one dated early in September, and containing a copy of the instructions authorising General Horsford to sign the last protocol. Well-informed persons assert that, notwithstanding strenuous attempts made by Russia to persuade the English Government to take part in the proposed adoption of an international code on the basis of the Brussels negotiations, England declines to comply.

PROF. VAMBERY will shortly bring out a book entitled 'Islam in the Nineteenth Century: an Essay upon the Present State of Civilization in Mohammedan Asia.' It contains a general sketch of the influence which modern ideas have exercised upon the social and political condition of the Asiatic Mohammedan countries, and tries to inquire into the future of those nations, which the West has forcibly taken under her tutelage. The book will be published simultaneously in French, English, and German.

THE following story, headed "A King Solomon Wanted," is going the round of the home papers:—"A mysterious basket, addressed to the station-master at Clapham Junction, on being opened, was found to contain a living child. The station-master declining the gift, a porter volunteered to accept it, and took the basket and child. On lifting the child 800l. was found in the basket. The story goes that the station-master then demanded the basket and its contents, which the porter very properly refused to give up. One can hardly doubt to which of the two the mother would entrust her child."

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 10th instant:—Reports from all provinces continue to be satisfactory. No rain has fallen during the week, except some scanty showers in Mysore and the southern districts of Madras: a fall would improve prospects in the Punjab and parts of Bombay. In the latter presidency blight is apprehended in some districts owing to cloudy weather. The outturn of the winter rice crop in Bengal is reported excellent: and the spring crops are everywhere progressing favourably.

The *Madras Mail* of Saturday says:—"The strangely exceptional weather which has prevailed since Thursday, induced us to inquire at the Observatory yesterday forenoon whether a storm was to be looked for either here or within any appreciable distance of Madras. In reply, we were courteously informed, that the weather was very suspicious, and that in all probability a storm was raging to the northward. There does not appear any immediate need for ordering the ships out of the roads, but a steamer going northward might rush into a cyclone taking its course across the Bay towards W. N. W. The departure of the s. s. Khedive has been postponed till 6 P.M. to day, as, owing to the state of the weather, the Madras passengers have not been able to land."

A LETTER from Allahabad informs us that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces did not, after all, leave for Agra before last Sunday night, to the great scandal of the pious folk of the station. Mr. Grant Duff had gone on to Lucknow the evening previous. Lord Ormonde with Captains Duncan and Fellowes left the same evening for Calcutta. It was a telegram from England, it is understood, that caused a change in the movements of this party. Mr. C. A. Elliott, Colonel Fraser, C.B., Dr. Pearson and others of Sir John Strachey's staff quitted Allahabad for Agra by rail on Sunday morning to the horror of all devout ancients in the place whose up-turned eyes yet betoken their feelings on this unnecessary desecration of the sabbath, and the pernicious example it sets to the rising generation and the Christian world at large.

A NAVAL COURT of Enquiry sat at the British Vice-Consulate, Shanghai, on the 9th and 10th of November to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the British ship Lucerne, by striking on the Ariadne Rock, on the 23rd October last. Commander Buckle, of H. M. S. Frolic, was president. After a most searching investigation, the Court came to the conclusion that Captain Russell was guilty of an error in judgment in not dropping an anchor immediately the proximity of the rock was reported to him by the first mate, and in attempting to wear the ship in so light a wind, and with the current setting so strongly towards the rock; and they, furthermore, expressed an opinion that pilots should not quit a vessel, sailing northward from Shanghai, until she was clear of the dangers in the vicinity of the mouth of the Yangtsze. The Captain's certificate was suspended for two months, those of the first and second officers being returned to them.

A question having arisen as to the course which should be taken, with reference to the provisions of section 10 of the "Government Savings Bank Act, 1873," by Secretaries to Government and District Savings Banks in dealing with applications from parents for the payment to them of deposits made by them or by persons other than the minors on behalf of their minor children the Governor-General in Council has ruled that the word "guardian" in section 10 of the Act referred to, means, or at any rate includes, a natural guardian, that is, the father or as his death the mother of a minor child; and is pleased to direct that Secretaries of Government and District Savings Banks should be instructed to pay to the father of a minor, or, where the father is not living, to the mother, any deposit made on behalf of a minor child by any person other than the minor himself, if the money is required for the use of the minor.

THE Governor-General in Council directs that the following section be added to Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code:—*Section* 9.—A native member of the covenanted civil service who, under the rules of the civil fund of the service of the presidency to which he belongs, is precluded from subscribing to the fund for pensions to his widow and children, may be allowed to pay to Government subscriptions calculated at the same rates and under the same rules as are applicable to his European colleagues appointed to the service under the same conditions as himself. In consideration of such payments every such member and his family shall be allowed by Government the same benefits that are enjoyed by subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund and their families. Provided always that subscriptions shall not be received on behalf of a wife married in the lifetime of another wife or on behalf of a child born of a wife married in the lifetime of another wife, and that such wife and child shall not receive any allowance from Government.

THE *Pioneer*:—Murmurs against the management of P. and O. ships flow in on us from many sides. One correspondent writes that, "as an instance of discomfort experienced by passengers, I will mention a recent voyage in the s. s. Lombardy, where two ladies, one servant, one ayah, and three children were crowded into one cabin in the month of October in the Indian ocean, because a large proportion of the cabins for passengers were filled with goods. To increase discomforts there was a maniacal passenger, who was sent on board without proper and necessary attendants." It would not be impossible for Government to undertake the Bombay and Brindisi service by steamers of its own, running through the canal; or it would probably be possible to give such encouragement to a new private line for the performance of this specific service, that even pending the expiration of the present mail contract, capital might be found for the establishment of a new Company. But we hope to see all necessity for strong measures of this kind averted by a reconciliation between the public and the P. and O., which the managers of that great institution might easily bring about if they would show a little more consideration for the comfort and interest of their passengers.

THE under mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. G. K. Winter, F. R. A. S., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arconum, in the Presidency of Madras, for improvements in the application of Telegraphy to Railway signalling. Mr. F. T. G. Walton, Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Ungoorie, near Bareilly, North-Western Provinces, for excavating clay, stone or kunkur, boulders and other hard strata. Mr. John Imray, of No. 20, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for working Punkhas. Mr. Guilford Lindsay Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, of Harvington, Simla, in India, for dredging or excavating materials from deep wells. Mr. J. B. Blythe, Merchant of Bordeaux, France, for treating wood and vegetable fibre in general by carburretted steam and compression to strengthen and preserve such matters from decay. Mr. Matthew Muchin, of Riga, in the Empire of Russia, for improvements in regulators for steam engines. Mr. Matthew Muchin, of Riga, in the Empire of Russia, for an improved regulator for spring clocks and watches.

ONE of the things talked about at home is a "gentlemen's brigade." There are many impecunious gentlemen who would join the army, as privates, if it were not for the fear of mixing with very unsympathetic associates. And as it is supposed that a regiment in which all were gentlemen, from the drummer boy to the Colonel, would be acceptable to these forsaken sons of fortune, the proposal has been made and discussed with great seriousness. The following letter on the subject has appeared in the *Globe*:—

I know at the present moment several gentlemen who, as younger sons and having no available resources—who, as a having left the army from pecuniary reasons and not being able to afford the present luxurious style of living in the cavalry, but still very much desiring to continue in the service—would be only too glad to join again even as common soldiers, so long as it gave them employment, and a means of meeting with their equals in social rank. As a suggestion, after the formation of this new regiment, what would be more invaluable than educated gentlemen drafted from it to act as non-commissioned officers in other regiments—as it is a well-known fact that ordinary privates will obey a gentleman anywhere in reference to a man of no breeding whatever. I would further suggest that the period of enlistment should be two years, with the option of discharge at a sum of say £40. By this means a vast amount of money would be constantly accruing to the service, to counteract (as your correspondent says) the necessary increase of pay.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

W. J. T.

Brighton, November 18.

THE unexpected death is announced of Archibald Campbell, in his seventieth year. This is a very sensible loss to Himalayan India and Bengal, and to scientific circles in London. Sent as a medical officer by the old Company as superintendent in charge of the invalids at the new hill-post of Darjeeling, it rose under his fostering government to be a real colony and the summer capital of Bengal. A large body of natives, including immigrants, have become valuable subjects; a great portion of the pestiferous *Terai* has been brought under cultivation; a new territory of 2,000 square miles of English Sikkim has become a valuable possession, and the cultivation of tea, so well known as Darjeeling tea, and of cinchona, are permanent sources of production. On all these subjects, as well as on that of opening the Darjeeling Gate to Tibet and Central Asia, Dr. Campbell was indefatigable at home and abroad. It will be remembered that in conveying Dr. Hooker into Sikkim both were imprisoned by the Dewan, and reprisals were made by an expeditionary force. Dr. Hooker has also been a firm friend to Darjeeling. Dr. Campbell, as a Member of the Anthropological Institute (as of the Ethnological Society), and as a Member of the Indian Committee of the Society of Arts, was the ready and safe authority on the geography, natural history, ethnology, languages, productions, commerce, and politics of Nepaul, Tibet, and Central Asia. He had lately achieved one great object of his life in obtaining a railway from Calcutta to Darjeeling. At the late Congress of Orientalists Dr. Campbell appeared in his usual health.

THE following is an extract from the Ladak Diary, dated the 23rd ultimo. Captain Molloy writes:—"The caravan from Yarkand is still continuing to furnish something to the weekly returns of traffic. Up to date, about 400 loads have been imported this year, and from all I can hear, there cannot be more than 100 loads behind. The quantity of 500 horse-loads, however, is considerably under the amount of merchandise that figured as the total of last year's caravans. Possibly there may be more traders behind, whose advent has not yet been chronicled in Leh, but I should not think that this is a very likely contingency, and I suspect that the caravans this season will not equal that of 1873. During the week a considerable amount of business has been done in Leh, one trader alone having bartered goods to the value of Rs. 15,000, and some others having negociated bargains to the extent of some Rs. 40,000. As a rule, it is not easy for a merchant to get in Ladak the value of his goods in specie, and consequently the business that is done is usually effected by barter or exchange. During the past week the weather has been inclement, and stormy snow has fallen pretty heavily on the higher hills. The Kardong Pass is the most direct road into the Nubra Valley, which will have to be abandoned now for the more circuitous route *vid* Digar. The latter is a pass which, although it is almost 18,000 feet high, is so favourably situated as to be, even in the depths of winter, rarely impassible for more than two or three days together. The traffic of the past two weeks has consisted of 15 horse-loads from Hindustan *via* Cashmere, and 25 from Chinese territory; while 35 have gone out to India via Cashmere; 45 to Chinese territory; 55 to Turkistan, and 85 to the Maharajah's territory.

THE completion of Mr. Woolner's statue of Lord Lawrence was announced some time ago. We (*Athenæum*) have now examined the work itself, and are able to criticize it. The figure is of heroic size, being about ten feet in height, of bronze, and erect, with a cloak cast in ample folds over one of the shoulders, admirably disposed to give bulk to the general appearance. The head is full of dignity and energetic expression, without exceeding that reserve which is due to monumental sculpture: in this respect the pose of the whole is in thorough keeping, so that the homogeneity of the design is perfect. The costume is, of course, that of this day, and most carefully modelled in all details. The varying characteristics of different positions of the dress are rendered with rare skill and fidelity, such as Mr. Woolner has so frequently shown. Although these details are thus elaborately treated, as they should be in all modern memorials, the breadth of treatment which is desirable has not been affected in the slightest degree; indeed, this statue surpasses, in this point, any of the sculptor's former productions of a like character. Mr. Woolner fails to design statues so that they look finely from all points of view; this one possesses this essential of fine sculpture in the highest degree; however we examine it, the lines are stately and yet free from stiffness; graceful and stalwart, the figure seems instinct with life; energetic, without being demonstrative, and elegant, with abundance of strength. There is no parade of anatomy, yet we see a man within the garments, and he is frequently the case in modern statuary, coats and waistcoats so laboured that they load the figure, or seem to support it, as well as to render common that which should be dignified. It is so fine a work that one regrets the opportunity has not been taken of procuring a second cast from the mould, to be erected in England; this has been done with far inferior works, but, as with Mr. Foley's Lord Clarendon, no replica has been in existence of what will be one of the chief ornaments of Calcutta. We presume the figure is to be placed on a loftier pedestal than it now occupies, so as, by the foreshortening of its somewhat excessively long lines, to appear quite right.

DR. HEWLETT'S OPPOSING APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of this morning has taken the public by surprise, for some time those who were conversant with the position of Dr. Hewlett as Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital and Coroner, expected that some action would be taken by Government either to compel Dr. Hewlett to resign the appointment of Coroner or that of Surgeon to the Tejpall Hospital; but it appears that Government instead of adopting the only course consistent with their dignity and the interests of the public have thought fit to set their real and official sanction to the retention of two incompatible appointments by one man. It is not alone unfair to the patients of the Tejpall Hospital for them to lose the services and care of their medical attendant, when he is away at his duties as Coroner, but it is also unjust to the public, for they cannot expect the Coroner, to give that undivided attention to his duties which he ought to do, when his mind is perhaps engaged in thinking on some important case in Hospital.

Dr. Hewlett is a man of great energy, but if he can at the same time study and treat severe cases of disease in Hospital—cases often requiring constant attention for 24 hours—and perform the work of Coroner, he is such a man as is not to be found in India, let us cherish him for we shall never find his like again.

16th December. PUBLIC.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your able and exhaustive article of this morning, you have laid bare one of the most scandalous and transparent jobs that have ever disgraced this city of jobs. It can scarcely be conceived that when the question of the legality, of the Deputy Coroner acting for the Coroner, was brought, prominently, and in an official manner to the notice of Government, they would have adopted the course they have done and given an official stamp to nepotism so fatal to the public interests.

What can be expected of such a Government? It has exposed itself to the charge of being what you so pointedly and forcibly call it—an "official Cookshop"—A Cookshop in which fat appointments are baked for unctuous old gentlemen. If the British Government, or rather its degenerate and unworthy representatives can be guilty of such jobbery, what can be expected of the people of this country?

What will; what can the natives of India say when they see the law of the land strained and perverted, by the Lawgivers themselves, to retain in an appointment, in which he should never have been a friend and pliant —supporter.

16th December. BRITON.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your astounding revelation of a desperate attempt to hold two incompatible appointments, I observe that the Coroner holds that it would be inconvenient for the Surgeon to the Tejpall Hospital to hold inquests on the bodies of persons for whose treatment he was responsible. I also observe that the Advocate-General looks upon the whole affair as really a question of convenience. The *Times of India* informs the public that the Coroner has consulted other lawyers on the point raised by the Deputy Coroner, and that they agree that it is legal for the Deputy Coroner to hold inquests on bodies at the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital. Now, I would ask who the other lawyers are that the Coroner consulted on the subject? G.

16th December 1874.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary of the *Times of India* has assumed, with great gusto, the strange and unusual position for a public journal of a job defender; for a public journal, to be a job contractor is bad enough, but when it places itself in the position of an advocate for job and jobberies, it has forfeited public confidence and deserves no longer to be ranked in the list of uncorrupted and incorruptible journals to which the mass of this country are to look for guidance and instruction. In a city like Bombay more than three-fourths of whose inhabitants are natives, it behoves an English journal —a journal presumably conducted by Englishmen—to maintain such a position as will place it beyond the suspicion of corruption or connivance at corruption. But what do I find in this morning's issue of the *Times of India*—popularly supposed to be the second paper in this city—an elaborate though drivelling apology for plurality of appointments and nepotism; the arguments used to hood-wink the readers of the *Times of India* and induce them to believe that they are fighting the battle of the weak and oppressed—the meek and the lowly Hewlett—and that the Coroner of this city can treat and attend to his patients in the Tejpall Hospital, and, at the same time, hold inquests six or eight miles from Bombay, are as, weak as they are hollow and false. Not one argument worthy of a moment's consideration or deserving of note can be found in support of the scandalous job; the paucity of thought which characterises the article is not more lamentable than the vagaries of style that distinguish it. But when the *Times* attempts to draw a simile, wondrous is the flight it takes: it actually paints the Coroner with a dead baby and asks would he not be justified in asking his Deputy to act for him in such an emergency, as if any one could have doubted that absence on such grounds would constitute absence for a lawful and reasonable cause; but what possible comparison can be instituted between the Coroner absent on account of the death of a member of his family, and the Coroner absent that he may retain *a permanent appointment* of 1,200 a month? Wondrous are the persuasive powers of the *Times*, but still more wondrous are its arguments and the inferences it draws from them.

But when the *Times* talks of the spirit of the Act, strangely incoherent it becomes intoxicated, would that the *Times* were inspired by a little spirit, even the spirit of the Coroner's Act, only let its revels be within the bounds of common sense and decent grammar. Surely the *Times of India* ought to take up a higher position than that of a pander and jackall to Government? TOMMY.

16th December.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused in to-day's paper your editorial exposing the scandalous conduct of Goverment in the case of Dr. Hewlett, and I think the public ought to be very grateful to you for such exposure. I have read the so-called Act 4 (Coroner's Act) and I concur with you so far as my humble judgment tells me that the interpretation of the Advocate-General is not correct. But taking the question as one of convenience, as the Advocate General has suggested to Government, I would ask whether Government has decided the question with any regard to the convenience of the public generally. In your editorial you have already expounded the legal point of the matter, but the question being of convenience I would respectfully submit for your consideration the following points, and if you consider them to be reasonable, I would wish you to dwell upon them in your own way in your editorial columns, so that the public would know whether Government still wishes to remain blind to the convenience of the public in order to show its favour to certain officers.

The following are the points upon which an impartial Government ought to ask Dr. Hewlett to resign his appointment of Coroner.

1. Dr. Hewlett, as Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, has to attend the Hospital at 7 A.M. and visit patients, in the afternoon. If a person dies during the night, and on his body an inquest is necessary, at what hour should the Coroner hold the inquest? It is a fact that no inquests are held after sunset or before sunrise. If he holds an inquest at 6 A.M., he has only one hour left to attend the Hospital, but whilst he is holding an inquest at 6-30 A.M., say one or two more reports are received by him, he has no other alternative left than either to leave the dead bodies and attend his duties at the Hospital and hold the inquests some time in the afternoon, or hold inquests at once, view the bodies and adjourn them at his convenience. But in so doing, would he have any regard to the convenience of the jurors who are arrested in the street without any previous warning?

2. Dr. Hewlett is also a member of the Town Council. As a Coroner, his jurisdiction extends from Colaba to Sion and Mahim. If a person dies at Sion or Mahim at 12 o'clock noon, and about the same time another death takes place at Colaba, and a third at Malabar Hill on the day of the meeting of the Town Council, a person taking an interest in Dr. Hewlett's decline to the Coroner would take at least two hours to reach the Coroner's residence; but should the Coroner have left to go to the Fort at the meeting, the messenger would take an hour more to reach there. After the reports are received by him in the meeting, he cannot at once leave the meeting, as he loses Rupees thirty—his fee. Should during the interval a serious case be brought at the Hospital for treatment, his immediate presence is required there also; besides, he has to take his afternoon rounds in the Hospital and see whether the ailings of any patients have increased or not during his absence and after his morning visits. Under such circumstances, in what an awkward position is the Coroner placed? He must either keep the dead bodies until his convenience would permit him to hold the inquests, or he must neglect his duties at the Hospital until he has finished the inquests. It is known to all that the enquiry into the late De Ga case lasted for about two weeks. The sittings continued from 7 A.M. to-day from 10 A.M. till sunset. Dr. Hewlett was then the energetic and zealous Health officer of the Municipality, and pocketed his pay, the money of poor ratepayers, for doing no work of the Municipality but for enquiring who was the murderer of the De Ga's. The Municipality, which is then in a rotten state, well afforded to pay salaries to its officers without inquiring whether such officers performed their duties, and Government seeing this folly, have in the new Municipal Act restricted the Health officer from holding any other appointment. The present additional appointment of the Coroner is more responsible than that of the Health officer—the former having to deal with cases of life and death, Dr. Blaney, the Deputy Coroner, is a medical practitioner and has an extensive practice in Bombay, and being in receipt of no salary is not bound to present himself at a moment's notice. If a person dies in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Deputy Coroner will have to be sent for but if he has left his residence before the receipt of the report and does not return before sunset, no inquest could be held; the body must remain until next morning. If the deceased is a Hindoo, his relations and friends have to remain without food or water until the body is burned, which could not, in the case just mentioned, be done until noon the following day.—Yours &c.,

J. NANABHAI.

16th December, 1874.

P. S.—It is probable and even possible any of the incidents noted above might occur one of these days, and it would be to the credit of Dr. Hewlett if he would come forward and satisfy the public in what way he would avoid neglect of his duties, and annoyance and inconvenience to the public.

J. N.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES AT MHOW.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MHOW, (CENTRAL INDIA), 5TH DEC.

In continuation of our former letter regarding sporting events at Mhow, we shall now endeavour to denote the probable winners of the races on the first day. The Maiden Galloways will probably have five starters, out of the six entries, and, all would have run, but for an accident which happened to Adventurer late Blacklegs. All here much regret that his sporting and gallant owner will, as it is feared, be unable to bring him to the post. The following have been doing good work for this event. Mail Train, Golden Fleece, Aladdin, Skylark, King of Trumps—the last mentioned wants more time and will not be able to stay the distance. Skylark looks small to carry the heavy weight, but gallops in good form. Mail Train moves stiffly and appears to have done almost too much work; and the race in our opinion lies between Golden Fleece and Aladdin, the last mentioned would be more likely to be returned the winner, had the race been one mile instead of one mile and a quarter. The Hussar Cup given by the officers 3rd Hussars and open to all officers on full pay in India, should have commanded a better entry. The following are likely to run; Belladonna, Gold-dust, Bedouin and Adjutant. The first named is a very large Arab mare, now not often seen on race courses in India, looks in rather poor condition, and her previous performance at Nusserabad was not good, and she will not carry our money. Gold-dust is quite a dark horse, having not appeared in public since Poona; he has been in Mhow for five days but has done no work on the course. We think he will find 10st. and the heavy course a good deal against him; otherwise his performances are much superior to thos of the other runners. Adjutant won the Artillery Cup, one mile in fair time at about the same weight he has to carry here; he does not look very bright in his cost, and is a tremendous hard puller; the last half mile will be equally tiring to himself and his rider. Bedouin is a bright chestnut, very light, and looks more like carrying seven stone, but is fit and will go the distance at a fair pace; and, should the others be short of work, he may be dangerous, but our opinion inclines to Gold dust's chance. The Trial Stakes will, we think, result in a walk over for Lord Lyon. The pony Race for maiden ponies which closes on Friday next will have at least six entries, every owner considers his pony a certainty. A gallant Colonel, especially, who has run his pony—*a wee one*, in every Gymkhana meeting this season, without once catching the judge's eye, considers the straight half mile will make all the difference; though where he is to get a boy to ride six stone is only known to himself. Sweetie who hails from the Railway and seems to have some of the speed of the iron horse, would be a *real gem* if he only had a new set of legs, but alas! they are indeed queer, Billy Johnson, the Gymkhana conqueror, would be the probable winner in the opinion of the *owner's Mentor* (as he is commonly called at Mhow) if he were allowed three days' walking exercise. His owner, however, is of different opinion, and sends him his three miles every morning; the three others have also their partisans but are not in such demand with the public. We intend to go for Sweetie on the *Puri Mutuel*. The Hack Stakes seems to us to lie between Abdelkadir and Electric. Donaldson and W. Brewty have consented to ride, so there will be some talent in the saddle, and there are some good G. R.'s here, to say nothing of native boys of sorts. President has come and looks capable of carrying some of his opponents as well as beating them, and his condition reflects the greatest credit upon his trainer Donaldson. OBSERVER.

BOMBAY.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—A Court of Petty Sessions will sit in the Court of the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court this day.

MISSING.—One Mulloo Nursoo reported to the Police yesterday, that his son aged eleven years left home for school on the 9th instant, and has not since returned. Enquiries are being made.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 12th December, was 55 feet 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet 5 tenths.

A NATIVE PRINCE AT THE HIGH COURT.—The eldest son of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, now in Bombay, visited the High Court on Tuesday last, and sat for some time on the Bench in Mr. Justice Bayley's court.

THEFT OF P. & O. PROPERTY.—A labourer named Mahomed Ismail, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court of stealing three bottles of beer, the property of the P. & O. Company, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ACCIDENT.—A child named Heeroobai was injured on her head by a knife having accidentally fallen from the hands of a man who was cutting down some nuts from a tree on Wednesday. The child happened to be under the tree at the time. The parents declined to allow the child to be taken to Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning at No. 5 Street, Camatepoora, on the body of Jetha Dunjee; it appears the deceased died suddenly on the night previous. Upon the evidence adduced, the jury were of opinion that death was caused by heart disease, and a verdict was recorded accordingly.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—We have been requested to intimate to the Parsee subscribers to the fund, raised for the relief of sufferers by the late famine in Persia, that a meeting will be held this day at 3 P.M. at the residence of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the submission and adoption of the Committee's Report and statement of accounts; and further to determine the purpose for which the balance remaining shall be appropriated.

ACCIDENTS.—A labourer named Ittoo Mankoo, employed at excavating a foundation for a new Press about being built at Lower Colaba, accidentally fell into the foundation and broke his collar bone. On Wednesday the man was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. A girl named Goodoo got her fingers rather severely injured on Wednesday, by the machinery of the Gaumdavie cotton press, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

"THE BOMBAY DIARY AND READY REFERENCE FOR 1875" is the title of a recent publication issued by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee. It contains the Court Fees' Act, lists of advocates, attorneys, European and native, firms, interest tables, information relating to post offices and customs duties, and other miscellaneous information; in addition to a diary, which, as far as we can judge, should make it a useful general assistant to a man of business.

ASSAULT.—At the Court of the Senior Magistrate of Police, yesterday, a Parsee named Byramjee Coowerji, charged John Carr, a tramway driver, with having assaulted him. The case, however, was adjourned to the 23rd instant, to enable the parties to summon their witnesses. His Worship asked Carr why he had not presented himself in Court at 11 o'clock, the time fixed on the summons, instead of appearing at noon; and warned him to be present in Court *precisely* at 11 A.M. on the 23rd instant.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGER'S HEIR.—It must be a matter of great satisfaction to Sir Cowarjee Jehangir Readymoney, C. S. I., that his heir, Mr. Jehangir, a son of his brother Mr. Heerjeebhoy Jehangir, has successfully passed the recent Matriculation examination. Sir Cowasjee has for some years been desirous to give a high education to his adopted son, who is a student of the Bombay Proprietary School; and his wish has to a certain extent been gratified by the industry of the young student.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday, at 1 P.M., at the Coroner's office, regarding the death of Bunjorjee Dadabhoy, the Parsee who died suddenly on Tuesday the 8th instants. The evidence of Dr. Gray, the Government Chemical Analyser and Dr. Smith were taken and proved that death was caused from vomiting, &c., the result of having taken an overdose of arsenic. After considering the evidence of the witnesses as well as the medical report, the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.—In the case of Regina *versus* H. T. C. Cavanagh, which is accused was charged under Section 48 of the Post Office Act; Mr. A. Cassels was interrogated as to the currency note sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Great Southern Derby Sweep, at Murree, on or about the 14th May 1874; whether the note was sent, the value of and number of it, whether any acknowledgment was received from the Honorary Secretary, and whether witness had made any enquiries about it. The interrogatories were put to the witness in the Magistrate's Chambers.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee-Talao, was 3,727, of these 1,195 were new admissions consisting of 442 Parsees, 429 Hindoos, 210 Mussulmans, 93 Christians, and 21 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 149·08. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent and remittent fevers 467; diseases of the stomach and bowels including diarrhœa and dysentery 210; diseases of the air-passages 165; catarrh 36; hooping-cough 6; measles 2; typhoid fever 1; mumps 1.

A MOSLEM ARIADNE.—A Mahomedan woman appeared before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday, and stated that she had been heartlessly deserted by a man who, after her husband's death (which melancholy event occurred about four years ago) wooed and won her, but, when three years of happiness had elapsed, left her unprotected and unprovided for. For the past twelve months she had suffered a great deal on account of this cruel desertion, and she had no relatives to whom she could look for protection or assistance. His Worship told the woman to put in a petition stating her case.

THE Superintendent, House of Correction, begs to acknowledge with many thanks, receipt of rupees ten kindly sent by "W. C." towards the usual Christmas Dinner for the poor Europeans in the Government Workhouse attached to the Prison. The Superintendent will be glad to receive and acknowledge any contributions which the benevolent Public may feel disposed to subscribe for this purpose; and in the event of any balance remaining unexpended, the same will be placed in the House of Correction Poor-Box, for the assistance of poor and well-conducted prisoners on discharge, until they can obtain honest employment, &c., &c. The Superintendent will also be glad to receive any contributions of fruit, cakes &c., or cast off clothing which may be kindly sent for the Europeans in the Workhouse.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL IN THE MARKET FRAUD CASE.—Yesterday, when the Court resumed its sitting, after the adjournment for tiffin, Mr. Judge renewed his application to have his clients, prisoners No. 1 and 2, bailed. Mr. Judge remarked that, on the previous occasion on which he had made a similar application, His Worship (the Senior Magistrate) said that the amount of bail (Rs. 2,000 each) should be deposited in hard cash, and that his clients should use their best endeavours to raise the money. This they had tried to do in every possible way, but their efforts were unsuccessful. It was a very difficult matter to get a person to part with his ready money, but those who were willing to stand sureties for his clients would deposit title-deeds and other valuable documents. His Worship, Mr. Judge remarked, was perfectly right in demanding sufficient bail from his clients, but he submitted that the amount of bail required should not be such as would be above the means of the prisoners to acquire, or impossible for them to obtain. His clients, though subject to the jail rules, were not criminals, and could not be regarded as such. They were innocent until they could be proved guilty. The restrictions imposed upon them, and the inconveniences and privations they had to endure, were by no means small. For instance, they were not allowed to smoke, and he (Mr. Judge) submitted that this was a very great inconvenience, as any smoker could say. He trusted his Worship would not be too hard upon his clients, but would accept the bail they tendered, which was in every way as good as a money deposit. The Senior Magistrate, however, declined to accept the bail offered by Mr. Judge on behalf of his clients.

A DARING SWINDLER.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a noted character named Richard Bertie (an Eurasian) was charged on two separate counts: first of obtaining by false pretences Rs. 5 in cash and a bottle of brandy valued at Rs. 3 from Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee the proprietor of Pallonjee's Hotel, Byculla; secondly, of stealing two spoons and a table knife and fork valued at Rs. 3, the property of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee.

Sorabjee Bomanjee, deposed—I am Manager of Pallonjee's Hotel, Byculla. Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, prisoner came to the Hotel and said he had just arrived by the Poona train and wanted a room in the Hotel, stating he belonged to the Great Trigonometrical Survey stationed at Poona. He thereupon entered his name in the Hotel book as Richard Brown, Great Trigonometrical Survey. He made this entry with his own hand writing. I then gave him a room, where he placed this bundle, now in Court. Soon after, he came to me and got some cheroots and soda, and also ord

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL

A meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present:—C. Curreg, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Colonel Fuller; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq; Dr. Hewlett, the Hon'ble Mahomed Alli Rogay; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq: the Hon'ble Rao Sahib W. N. Mandlick; Ramnath Narayen Khote, Esq; and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Health officer were also present.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed,

Dr. Blaney read the following statement regarding his visit to Nassick.

I went to Nassick on the 1st of December to look at the system adopted by that Municipality for the disposal of night-soil and street sweepings, and I now purpose to record what I observed.

To the south eastward of the town, and a few hundred yards from the nearest dwellings, is the sight upon which the street-sweepings and night-soil are brought by the Municipal carts. The whole area being only four or five acres. The sweepings are deposited on the surface of the ground in separate and contiguous heaps, each heap representing a cart-load, and here they are burnt. This plan appears to have been adopted to render the combustion both quick and complete. The burning was going on in my presence, there was no blaze, but the stuff was efficiently and satisfactorily consumed. Probably an acre of ground was devoted to the burning of the sweepings. After the combustion is complete the ashes are removed to some ground close by and are piled in a heap ready for use. The burning of the sweepings takes place daily, and what I saw undergoing combustion was the previous day's collection. I should mention that the ashes are roughly sifted before being used for drying and deodorising the night-soil.

A piece of level cleared ground for the reception of the night-soil is prepared in the immediate vicinity of the burning sweepings: this ground is laid out in two squares for use on alternate days. I did not measure these squares, but the area of each is probably about thirty yards each way. Before the night-soil is brought on the ground one of these squares is covered with sifted ashes to a depth of four or five inches. Upon the ashes so laid the night-soil is discharged, and a couple of men provided with rakes proceed to mix together the ashes and night-soil. Besides complete amalgamation the object of the mixing process is to dry the manure as much as possible, but when the mixing is done the stuff is stiff and damp, and the desiccation is completed by exposure to the sun for about 48 hours. The proportion of ashes to night-soil used in this process is about three of the former to one of the latter. After the desiccation is complete—and I assured myself that it was complete—the stuff is removed to an exposed heap close by, and it is then considered fit for use as a manure.

I was present on the 2nd of December when the morning's work was going on and was very glad to meet Dr. Maitland from Poona who was then making his annual medical inspection of the town. It gave me much pleasure to notice how little there was of offensive smell from the manure beds even while the ashes were being mixed with the night-soil. There was a smell of ordure perceptable at a distance of ten or fifteen yards from the manure bed in which the mixing was going on, but not beyond. I could not detect a tainted atmosphere any where on the ground except the spot I have mentioned. I went up to the manure-bed in which the previous day's mixing was exposed; the stuff was dry on the surface and no smell was perceptible at a distance of five yards.

I next went to the heaps of prepared manure, some of it was more than a year old, I was told. There were two large heaps containing many tons each; the surface of both was dry and I could detect no smell. At my request the most recently prepared heap was opened out near the base to a depth of three or four feet, and when this was done, the ordure smell was perceptible at a distance of four or five yards, but not beyond, not even on the leeward side of the heap. It is proper to mention in this place that neither at the manure beds where the fresh night-soil was being mixed with the ashes, nor yet at the manure heaps, was there any stench of an insufferable kind such as emanates from imperfectly cleaned privies. Nor was there anything in the process of manufacture half so disgusting as the emptying of a cess-pit or the cleaning of a foul privy, and I mention this to show that there is not likely to be any difficulty experienced in securing halalcores to engage in the work of manure manufacture. Two halalcores only were employed in mixing the whole of the day's supply of night-soil on the morning of my visit. In referring to the use and value of the manure the Health Superintendent Mr. Smith, writing in June last says—"The cultivators of Nassick and its vicinity use it for all kind of monsoon crops, but they will not use it for the late or cold weather crops. The reason for this latter is that it is too heaty and burns up the seed, but they one and all speak very highly of it as a manure where there is a good rainfall or a constant supply of water. They (the coonbees) say it is most valuable for all kind of fruit trees and vegetable, both European and country."

Nobody will probably call in question the agricultural value of ashes and night-soil or be surprised at the experience of the Nassick coonbees. In the process of the manure manufacture by the Nassick Municipality, the fertilising properties of night-soil are well preserved; the night-soil is simply dried in the most natural way by the desiccating power of the sun's rays, aided in the first place by the absorbent power of the ashes. The resulting manure must possess valuable properties as a fertiliser. This fact is so evident that I have not taken the trouble of getting a chemical asiyest of the manure made by an expert. High farming and fancy agriculture have not yet sufficiently advanced in Nassick to make if of any practical use to pronounce scientifically on the value of the manure prepared. The people will go on comfortably enough for some time to come trusting to their own instincts and common sense to tell them the value of the manure. I had, however, the opportunity of examining the sheaves of boje from a recently reaped municipal field at Nassick, and comparing them with those from the field of a neighbouring cultivator, the former had been nourished by the municipal manure, and the latter by the usual field gatherings.

After making a careful selection from each lot, giving the cultivator the utmost fair play, I found the weight of the ripened ear of corn to be in the proportion of exactly three to one in favour of the Municipal produce. I saw also the vegetable garden of the Health Superintendent; the vigorous growth of the vegetables bore ample testimony to the power of the fertiliser. But all this only confirms what is already well known about night-soil manure.

The process of the manure manufacture, as I have described it, was being carried out in the open air at the time of my visit. This is suitable enough for the dry season, but there is a large open shed on the ground in which the manufacture is conducted during the rains, and the Health Superintendent assured me that he found no difficulty attending the operations in the wet months. The average quantity of night-soil brought daily to the depôt is about seven tons, and is collected from a census population of 22,436 persons. This is at the rate of 12 ounces per head of population nearly. The actual quantity of night-soil delivered at the depot is probably somewhat less than seven tons per day, for I observed the floors of the privies of the native houses to be destitute of receptacles, and the ingenuity of the Health Superintendent has been tried not a little to overcome this very serious difficulty. The device that has been resorted to is to place a layer of ashes daily on the floor of each privy, and this acts both as a deodoriser and as a receiver of the night-soil and urine, so that the carts actually convey to the depôt a mixture of night-soil urine and ashes. The public latrines, of which there are several, are provided with receptacles, and the night-soil from them is brought away unmixed. But I was sorry to observe that the floors and surrounding surface of these very ingenious and useful latrines were rendered vile and the skill of the architect utterly discomfited by the want of a preserving stone or asphalt pavement. I was told that the Municipal fund was too poor to give the people this luxury.

For the last two years the process of municipal manure manufacture has been in operation at Nassick and there appears to have been some difficulty experienced in disposing of a fertiliser which agricultural chemists recognise as "farmers gold." But on looking over the record of the Health Superintendent, I was pleased to find that steady and promising progress had been made in the sale of the stuff. It is true that the fertiliser has been sold at the low rate of four annas per cart-load, and it sells at that rate still, when its agricultural value must be about four Rupees per cart-load. I say the latter value is correct, if it is true that the fertiliser can increase the produce of a field 200 per cent above that now reaped on ordinary fields where common cutchera only is used. However that may be, and it is a question that will probably soon be fully determined, the great and prominent fact to be insisted upon is not that the Nassick Municipality has succeeded in preparing a night-soil manure by a process of desiccation of the simplest and most economical kind, but that the Health Superintendent has succeeded in persuading the Coonbees to purchase and use the fertiliser in their fields. The opinion has hitherto pretty generally prevailed that instead of touching and using such a manure, the Coonbee would run away from it. But when it is remembered that the fertiliser is dry and almost destitute of smell, and remembered too, that it possesses a higher agricultural value than any other manure arable I to the poor Coonbee, our astonishment that the old story about the prejudice of the native cultivator in respect of night-soil as as a manure should turn out to have the very slenderest foundation possible will cease at once, and we will come to regard the said cultivator as a fellow not quite destitute of common sense. To my mind the Deccan Coonbee has been too freely aspersed. He is blamed for not frequenting the highways and hedges and the back parts of houses in search of suitable fertilisers, and for being content to allow fields to be comparatively unenriched for lack of manure, whereas all that can justly be charged against him is that he lacked ingenuity and the spirit of enterprise to prepare a really valuable manure for himself. During my visit to Nassick, a previous purchaser of the Municipal manure and the Revenue Patel of a distant village came to the Health Superintendent and in my presence contracted for the purchase of a thousand cart-loads of the fertiliser and at once paid down the earnest money. Mr. Smith made enquiries as to the success the Patell met with from his former purchases the man admitted somewhat reluctantly, as I thought, that his crops turned out better than those of his neighbours, but to what extent he declined to say. The fact he returned for the large supply of a thousand cart loads was significant that he had succeeded pretty well in extracting from the fertiliser a fair proportion of the hidden farmer's gold; and I thought it was not necessary to press the reluctant witness for further evidence. Though it is quite true that Mr. Smith has not yet been able to dispose of the manure as fast as it is produced, there is good reason to believe that he will soon be able to do so. When the time comes that the demand exceeds the supply, the Municipal selling price will probably be advanced. At present the chief object in view appears to be to educate the Coonbees into the use of the manure; Municipal profits being made subservient to that end. That this education is being successfully carried out I have no doubt whatever, and when once the Coonbee has realised a larger share than usual of profit from his fields he will be reluctant to fall back upon field stubble and road-side rubbish.

I have dwelt at some length on the question of encouraging the Coonbees to use the fertiliser because the free sale of the manure is after all the back bone of the system. The cry of the Indian Municipalities has hitherto been "let the demand arise and the supply will be sure to follow" or in other words "show us the market and we will provide for it." Instead of waiting until the Coonbees come beseeching the Municipality to prepare for them a night soil manure, the Nassick authorities have wisely provided a supply in order to create a demand and the success of their proceedings seems certain. To Mr. Erskine the Collector of Nassick, the manure scheme owes much of its success. He has certainly encouraged, and I am told he has expressed much satisfaction at the way it is carried on. Mr. Smith the Health Superintendent has initiated and very faithfully worked out the system. Instead of troubling himself with the details of subtle and expensive systems he has fallen upon one that has economy and common sense to recommend it. In fact the poverty of the town left him no choice, and he certainly has done not only the best he could with the means at his disposal, but his success goes to shame the great city in which we dwell with its revenue one hundred times greater than that of Nassick. At Nassick something has been done with the night-soil and street sweepings; in Bombay so far as the perverse ingenuity of man can do so they are simply rendered pestiferous. Nassick has set other Indian towns and cities a very good practical example, if the system can be improved by other towns so much the better. Mr. Smith appears to be the right man in the right place; he quite understands the natives and is understood by them in return.

Before the present system was introduced into Nassick, the night soil was buried in orchodox trenches, as is carried out in military cantonments by regulation. The upshot of this system was not only the waste of a valuable fertiliser and the danger of polluting the water in the river by percolation through the ground and by the escape of gases to the surface from an overheated and cracked soil, but he less of public money for the purchase of the ground which to bury "a hidden treasure." The whole system being not only extravagant but a system more or less dangerous to public health.

It may be incidentally mentioned that there has been no cholera in the town of Nassick since the introduction of the present system, though the great Shingustfair has been held during that period and it lasted for 13 months terminating in October 1873. During this fair four or five lacs of persons visited the town. I by no means wish it to be understood that I consider the absence of cholera to be due to the introduction of the new system, probably the new system was only one small factor in adding to the good luck that has frequently overshadowed the sacred Trimbuck and the no less sacred Godavery. Nassick is unfortunately a cholera town.

Most favourably as the town of Nassick is situated for securing an efficient supply of reservoir water at a comparatively small cost the people depend very much for their drinking water upon the foul Godavery which receive the liquid sewage of the town, and I learned with regret that municipal proverty alone stands in the way of obtaining a full supply of good water. I am not an Engineer, and I did not go to Nassick to consider the water question.

I only refer to it here because it comes as a reflection from what I have already said whether as Nassick is taking the lead in municipal economy in the matter of manure manufacture, the day will not come when the savings in the conservancy department will not be available as a pledge for the repayment of a loan for the execution of a project of water-supply?

I would sum up briefly my Nassick experience.

1. The new system is a decided sanitary improvement upon the old system.

2. It is well adapted for the town in which it is in operation.

3. It is a true and good system of utilisation.

4. It is a system of economy even in its infancy.

5. The purchase and use of the fertiliser by the agriculturalist satisfactorily clears up the doubt that existed regarding its extended employment in cultivating field produce.

6. The fertiliser will probably always be taken for quickly growing garden crops such as realize a high market rate, because though the quantity produced in a town like Nassick seems large, 15 to 16 tons per day, it is relatively small to the very extensive cultivation going on around.

7. The fertiliser will in process of time fetch its full agricultural value, will repay the town for its manufacture and provide a profit.

8. No skilled labour is required in the process of manufacture.

9. Having provided the fertiliser the proper function of a municipality ends with the sale of the manure. It is the province of the agriculturalist to use the fertiliser and not the work of a municipality to compete with the agriculturalist.

10. The more profitable the manure manufacturing system becomes the better, and for obvious reasons, will public health be preserved.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Smith for the trouble he took in trying to make my visit to Nassick as useful and instructive as possible, by placing within my reach all the information at his disposal and accompanying me all over the town and the surrounding country.

The Council has so recently been deeply engaged with projects for abating our own night-soil nuisance, that I am sure more than usual interest will be taken in the Nassick system. That system having passed the stage of experiment and become a practical success, the Council will perhaps agree with me in thinking that the system is invested with some important advantages that are not without great interest to this city. Dr. Weir has been making his own experiments for some time past on a kindred system of conservancy, and the members of the Works Committee will remember that Dr Weir informed them at a very full meeting that he had not then completed his experiments to the extent that he wished. I am sure the subject commends itself to Dr. Weir, and if he can do anything with it he will do so and place his views before the Council. The economy of the system seems very great indeed; it commits the city to a very limited expenditure in first cost and to scarcely any additional expenditure for maintainence, and we are all agreed that this is a matter of great moment at present. I have no recommendation to make in connection with the matter discussed this day but I respectfully would propose, if it should be the pleasure of the Council to agree with me, that the paper be referred to the Works Committee for disposal in accordance with their judgment.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Member of the Town Council.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1874.

Dr. Cook said that similar experiments had been made in Bombay in 1870, and the manure was tried by Dr. Gray in the Victoria Gardens, and found to be very valuable. He thought there would be no difficulty in disposing of such manure as Hindoos used to come and ask for supplies of it of their own accord, but at that time it was not thought worth while to go to any expense in the matter, as there was not much cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay. It should also be remembered that the rainfall here was very different from that at Nassick.

Dr. Blaney said that the thing which had struck him at Nassick was that on going to the newest heap of manure there was only the usual smell at a distance of ten or twelve yards.

Dr. Hewlett said that the experiments in Bombay had been conducted in the Gas Company's compound and there was no great smell from it.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Dr. Weir was at present engaged in the experiments of the same nature. With regard to what Dr. Blaney had said about the sale of the manure, he was inclined to think that a very large market might be found for it. The ryots said that the manure was not suitable for ordinary grain crops; it was too heating. They liked it for the vegetable crops.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen thought the manure was useful for those crops which required much water.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the thanks of the Council be tendered to Dr. Blaney for the information he had obtained regarding the disposal and utilisation of night soil at Nasick, and that the paper be referred for the consideration of the Works Committee.

Government Resolution No. 5,477, dated 8th December, instant, sanctioning scale of water rate for 1875, passed by the Corporation on the 6th November last, was read and recorded.

The seal of the corporation was affixed to the deed of contract entered into with Heptoola Nooradeen, Shaik Ally Nooradeen and Heptoola Sallahboy for supply of petty stores.

The next business was a memo. from the Chief Accountant No. 1,531, dated 12th December, instant, to the Municipal Commissioner requesting him to ask the sanction of the Town Council to the grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet the refund claims on account of Town duties.

It was resolved that an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 should be made.

The Chairman then said that the next business was the question about petty works being done by the annual repairs contractor. The consideration of this matter had been deferred at the last meeting because the Municipal Commissioner was absent, and it appeared that he was of opinion that under Seation 56 of the Act contracts up to Rs. 5,000 might be given to the petty works contractor instead of being advertised.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the petty works contractor was the man by whom all works under Rs. 2,000 ought to be done; but it was very convenient that works between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 should be done by him too. He was a man on whom they could rely. The question was whether or not, under the Act, works above Rs. 2,000 should be advertised. His, (Mr. Pedder's) argument was that the petty works contract had been advertised in accordance with the Act.

It was finally resolved that the Council do not consider that Section 56 of the Act effects the case as brought forward by the Municipal Commissioner.

Read application from Enkoo Mossjee for the purchase of ground in front of his house in Canasteepoora, to enable him to set forward his house and build it in a line with the adjoining houses.

Resolved—that the sale be approved.

Read petition from Ramchunder Timoree and others praying that the ground in front of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's station at Parell may be leased to them.

Resolved—That the Town Council concur with the Municipal Commissioner in the view that the proposal for this lease cannot be entertained.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

ADEN NEWS REPORT

FROM 28TH NOVEMBER TO 3RD DECEMBER 1874.

THE German Gunboat Ariadne sailed on the 28th November for Bombay and H M's S Vigilant has left for China. H. M. S. Lapwing arrived on the 2nd December bound for China.

20,044 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of November. Of these 584 brought Coffee; 808 Fruit and Vegetables; 6,935 Wood and Charcoal; 4937 fodder; 2429 Gram and pulse; 4880 drinking water; and 471 miscellaneous loads.

Intelligence has reached Aden that Redhwan Pasha, the Commander of the Egyptian corvette Lateef, has written to the Yoosuf sub-tribe of the Habee Tiljala, who resides at Kurrum on the Somali coast, asking the elders to meet him to discuss matters, and to arrange, if possible, for the settlement of their quarrel with the Adan Madoba.

DEFALCATION IN THE GALLE ORIENTAL BANK.

THE following is the result of the enquiry made by the police of the Western Province regarding the deficiency of Rupees 35,950 in the Oriental Bank Corporation at Galle. The Inspector General with a detective officer proceeded to Galle on the 31st of October, and in the first instance they proceeded to inspect the Bank carefully and its premises, more especially in examining the locks and doors which secure the Bank, but discovered nothing whatever tampered with, and everything presented a perfectly sound appearance. The manager was then called upon by Mr. Campbell to afford him some explanation as to how the money got out of the bank, to enable him and his men to detect the thieves. Mr. Craven in explaining the matter attributed it to a false key being used to open the box that had the bank keys and which was left upstairs in one of his secured rooms, and that thereby some one had extracted the keys of the bank with the aid of which the rogue or rogues had access to the bank. This explanation given being very unsatisfactory, the question arose as to how the rogues removed only that much of money and not more, while the locks and doors were so secure, and could not be easily shut and opened by one man alone without creating a noise, especially the second door of the iron gratings, the opening noise of which must disturb the inmates of the house from upstairs to downwards. Pending this inquiry by the Inspector General of Police his detectives got out from outsiders that Louis de Silva, a late peon of the bank came in possession of a large sum of money, and that he was buying and lending money in large sums. Louis was taken up and rigorously questioned as to how he came in possession of such a large sum of money? His explanation was simple, and without the least hesitation he said that he picked up a bundle of notes amounting to £400, viz., 1 note of £100, two notes £50, and the rest of £10 and £5 each. This man's admission, put Mr. Craven entirely off his guard and he was compelled to make certain admissions to Mr. Dunlop the Colombo Manager, regarding the defalcation of Rs. 16,000, and that he replaced that amount by borrowing. Mr. Dunlop on this statement kept the matter in suspense, and communicated the circumstance by wire to England, from whence a reply came back to dismiss Mr. Craven and to take criminal proceedings against him. The investigation was taken by Messrs. Lee and Blyth originally, but Mr. Campbell, the Inspector General of Police, had the investigation removed and carried on by J. P., Captain Graham until the arrival of the permanent Justice of the peace, Mr. Murray, who is now proceeding on with the case. All parties implicated in the matter are in custody.—*Ceylon Examiner.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, November 26.)

JAPAN.

THE Japan papers confirm the accuracy of the report as to the indemnity paid by China for the Formosa Expedition (Taels 500,000). The Peruvian Charge d'Affaires has been received by the Mikado. The Empress and the ladies of the Court were present. A petition has been lodged in the libel suit, Howard v. Proprietors of the *Japan Gazette*. The trade in arms is still reported as very lively. There is no general news of any importance.

CHINA.

The difficulties regarding the Amoy-Foochow telegraph line have not yet been settled. The Naval Court which sat to enquire into the loss of the British ship Lucerne, has suspended the Captain's certificate for six months. Very low tides have prevailed at Takn, the bar being at times dry. Li Hung Chang has subscribed one thousand taels (about £339) to the Polytechnic school and reading room for Chinese Ting, Taotai of Tientsin, and Shen, Customs Taotai, have subscribed Taels 300 and 200 respectively. A party of six German gentlemen, five of whom are astronomers, have proceeded to Chefoo to observe the transit of Venus. A party of four Russian gentlemen, three Cossacks and two interpreters have just passed through Shanghai on their way to inquire into the state of the Mahomedan Dungan rebellion, and to ascertain if the Western tea trade could be directed to the Irtish river. Spurious quinine is still being imported into Shanghai. The C. M. S. N. Co's steamer Aden will, it is said, be taken over by the Chinese Government as a despatch boat. The first 100,000 taels of the Formosa indemnity have been paid. A fresh change of course of the Yellow river, which has reverted to its former bed, has caused wide-spread misery. Much scandal has been caused at Hankow by the refusal of a clergyman to read the burial service over a resident who, he alleged, "died in a state of sin." Outrages upon Missionaries have occurred at Hoochow (near the Taho lake), Soochow and Kiukeang. In one case at least the missionaries seem to have acted indiscreetly, though they afforded no excuse for violence. The credit of having successfully arranged the China-Japan imbroglio is given to Mr. Wade.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO.

Gambling houses are said to have vastly increased in number at Canton since the death of the late Viceroy. A movement is on foot to start a steam ferry service between the City and Kowloong, for Europeans only. The British ship Mindanao which went down in the late typhoon, has been floated. H. M. S. Challenger arrived at Hongkong on the 15th. H. M. S. Duke of Edinburgh bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Shadwell, arrived on the 25th. Chang, the Chinese giant, has returned to Hongkong. Quinsy is very prevalent in the Colony just now. The Dengue fever, which has extensively prevailed during the past three months is disappearing. The Government Civil Hospital has been removed to the former Hotel d'Europe, Hollywood Road. Mr Carl von Bismarck H. I. G. M. Consul at Tientsin, and who acted as Interpreter at the late audience with the Emperor, passed through Hongkong on the 11th. The news of the death of Mr. E. C. Bowra, H. B. M.'s Consul general regret here and at Canton. A farewell dinner was given by the Volunteer fire brigade, on the 20th to Mr. A. F. Chambers their foreman. Twenty large shops were destroyed by fire at Macao on the 20th. The transport India, bringing 240 Portuguese troops for the garrison, arrived at Macao on the 21st. During the discussion on the Estimates for 1875 in the Hongkong Legislative Council, on the 13th, the non-official members refused to pass the police vote, on the ground that no attention had been paid to the recent action of the Captain Superintendent of Police; the vote was carried by an Official majority. A grant of drs. 1,000 towards the republication by Dr. Eitel of Dr. Williams valuable "Tonic Cantonese Dictionary" was agreed to nem. con. Fresh measures are being taken to float the P. M. S. S. Alaska. Mr. Roberts of Shanghai has contracted for the work for a sum, it is said, of drs. 30,000.

A CARLIST MARCH.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* sends the following particulars of a fatal Carlist march. The letter is dated Lessaca, Nov. 13, and is as follows:—"I have witnessed many nasty scenes during my campaigning, and have seen death in almost every form, but God grant that I may never again pass through like scenes; of agony to those of yesterday. Death in any form brings with it a feeling of awe to the spectator, and whether assisting at a peaceful deathbed, or watching the distortions of one dying of a bayonet wound, one always feels more serious and thoughtful after a spirit has taken its flight. Yesterday, however, it was reserved for me to see the agonising sufferings of more than fifty poor wretches freezing to death. To give a correct account of occurrence it will be necessary for me to go back a little further, and as I am powerless to describe the events as they occurred, as I am perfectly unnerved and unstrung, as I remember the pleading looks of the unfortunate wretches, the agonised shrieks of the dying. Some were sitting on a bank laughing vacantly, and others were on their knees hugging their rifles, and some were quietly eating their bread as if nothing was happening; but of all those who one sat or fell down by the wayside not one is living to-day. One sergeant I lifted on to my horse, and brought him along for four or five miles, when he could sit on the horse no longer and fell off. I then carried him on my shoulder until I felt the frightful fatal numbing cold which seizes one's heart, and felt my brain going. Then, and not till then, I placed him down, and—the thought is awful—left him to his fate. I knew there was no remedy, as had I continued I should certainly have fallen myself without saving him. But still the thought is frightful; and his frozen look of despair as he said 'Dejame no puedomas' will accompany me to my tomb. Along the road were scattered rifles, knapsacks, catridges, and accoutrements, and I saved more than one by making him throw away all impediments and run frantically. I saw an old man on his knees praying his last prayer and other scenes enough to drive one mad. The list has not been called, but I expect the number of deaths during the fatal march was not less than a hundred, as I saw myself fifty dying fellow-creatures. I can write no more. All I hope is that a just punishment will fall on the shoulders of those guilty of the bart barous murder of so many poor fellows."

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

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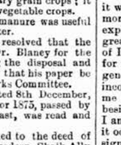

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Cottons manufactured by the Williamsatic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	" 2
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BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 45

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BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. These above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., ON THE CHURCH AND THE PRAYER-BOOK.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., in proposing the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy of the diocese at an agricultural dinner at Goudhurst in Kent on the 19th November, said, he regarded the Established Church as the oldest institution in the land, because it existed in England while as yet one King of all England was not known in the country:—

He appealed to the good sense of all present to say whether any conceivable good could come to any man, woman, or child if that institution were knocked down. There would be a scramble for the parish church. There would be no good in that. There would be rectors, and vicars, the same as at present, for the Church was a spiritual institution. There would be the same kind of men performing the errand of mercy in the Church, but they would not have that support from the constituted authorities which they had at present. The minister would not be the regular channel by which so much of administrative advantages was dispersed through the cottages and the mansions of every parish, as was the case at the present time. It would be simply destruction for destruction's sake—nobody gratified, no one's welfare enhanced. There would be an absolute blank left just for the sake of a blank being made. That would be the result of our Church as an institution of the country being pulled down. But the Church was not merely an institution of the country. It was a spiritual body. In the Prayer-book they found every form of worship, admirably uniting things old and things new; at the same time recasting them to suit the wants of England, as England had been since the Reformation—presenting them in the most beautiful language, in the most orderly form, in the most comprehensive manner; and that Prayer-book was one which appealed to every taste and feeling of mankind. Those who loved magnificent forms—those who liked to hear the organ roll through the cathedral vaults—those who admired the song of the numerous choir—those to whom all the beauties of art were dear—had their enjoyment in the Prayer-book in its noblest form. Those who preferred a simple service, the words quietly read, the prayers uttered without the adornment of music in the mission chapel or the village church—these too could have their taste gratified by the employment of the same Book of Common Prayer, and he would say that so long as the Book of Common Prayer was permitted to be—not as a means of exercising legal ingenuity, not as the engine of persecution, but as the outpouring of souls before the Throne of Grace—so long would the Prayer-book be the bulwark of the Church. But if any persons, whether in spiritual positions or occupying the judgment seat, should be misguided enough to attempt to deal with that book in the spirit of a schoolmaster, a very dark day would have dawned upon the Church, and its establishment would be nearer by many years than it would otherwise be.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

There is no doubt that Sir Henry Rawlinson is right when he says that the announcement that a new Polar expedition is to be sent out at the public cost "will be received with equal gratification by geographers and men of science, by the naval service, and by the nation at large." Mr. Disraeli names three reasons why such an expedition should be organized—the scientific advantages to be derived from it, its chances of success, and the importance of encouraging the spirit of maritime enterprise. A fourth may be added, which is at least as important as any of the three. The English nation has made a name for itself as the chief promoter of Arctic exploration. The early voyagers in those inhospitable regions were mainly Englishmen, and the map of the countries round the North Pole reads in many places like a page from the English Navy List. Whatever doubts may have been thrown on the utility of these expeditions, the suggestion that they were not worth the outlay came with an ill grace from the countrymen of Parry and Franklin. Too much heroism has been displayed within the Arctic Circle to make it deemk for England to forget the lives that have been so feely risked and sacrificed as in many in no sense thrown away. It is not for the man who has spent years upon perfecting a particular invention to draw back, on the eve perhaps of final success and declare that the object is not worth the time and labour he has devoted to it. He, at least, is pledged to go on to the end. A nation is bound by its antecedents in precisely the same way. If England had never sent out ships or men to make their way to the North Pole or to discover a North-West passage, there might have been no adequate motive for doing so for the first time in the year 1875. Even then Mr. Disraeli's reasons would continue to hold good, but other countries besides England are interested in the promotion of science and in the encouragement of maritime enterprise. The characteristic of the British position as regards this question is that it is English sailors who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, and that to abandon the work of Actic exploration now would be to allow those who have taken part in it at the eleventh hour to claim the whole credit of the triumph for which English Nemen have prepared the way. True, the North Pole is not a preserve belonging to this country; it is a field in which every labourer is welcome to take his chance. If the final discovery should be made by sailors of another nation, no Englishman will grudge them their fairly earned renown. But it would have been a great and just disappointment if the scientific results of Arctic exploration had been harvested when no English expedition was in the field. When many qualified competitors are contending for a single prize there is no disgrace in failure. But for the country which has been longest in training, and who has all the requisite qualifications for success, to withdraw from the contest at the last moment rather than face the necessary cost and labour, argues a strange absence of staying power. From this discredit the decision of the Government has happily saved us.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE PARIS.

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